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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y, possible rain. Temp. 25-12 (77-54). Tomor... variable. Yesterday's temp. 23-16 (77-61). ...ON: Dry and warm. Temp. 19-10 (66-50). ...row dry and warm. Yesterday's temp. ... (75-57). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: ...y. Temp. 29-13 (68-55). NEW YORK: Clear. ... 21-13 (70-55). Yesterday's temp. 24-13 ...).

...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fldr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D

Deal Valued in Billions

Iran Would Barter Oil for U.S. Planes

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, May 10 (NYT).—Frank Zarb, head of the U.S. Federal ...y Administration, said here yesterday that the Iranian govern... had been holding talks with U.S. companies about bartering ...s of dollars worth of Iranian oil for U.S. products.

...r. Zarb did not identify the firms. But Iran, which has been ...g cash-flow problems, is understood to have been holding the ... with three companies whose military aircraft Shah Mohammed ... Pahlevi is interested in buying—General Dynamics, Northrop ... Boeing. (Efforts to reach ...ls of the three companies ...mment were unsuccessful.)

...king at a news conference, ...arb also said that, in re... talks with leaders in Saudi ... and Iran, he had recom... ...d an absolute freeze in the ... of oil through the end of ...ear. But he added that he ...t know what the Organiza... ...f Petroleum Exporting ...ries would decide at its ...7 meeting on the island of ... Indonesia.

...ing his visit here, Mr. ... said, he and Iranian ...ls have "talked generally ... the discussions which are ...nder way with a number ...ted States companies about ...change of products for ...

In an Early Stage

...said that the talks had ... four to six weeks ago, ...d the National Iranien ...s and were still in such ...ly stage that "there's hard... ...thing to comment on."

...r highly placed informants ...ed, however, that barter ...were being contemplated ... many as 300 General Dy... F-16 fighters, 200 or more ...ased versions of the North... ...-1 naval fighter and sev... ...stly Boeing airborne... ...g and combat-control air...

... has already ordered $10 ... worth of military equip... from the United States ...972 and of late has found ... a bit strapped for funds. ...icit of more than $2 bil... foreseen for the current ...a budget year — although ... oil revenues are running ...$20 billion a year.

...bers of the Tehran busi... ...ommunity observed yester... ...at, besides eliminating any ...ty of diminishing Iran's ...eserves, the projected bar... ...nsactions would increase ... direct overseas oil sales ...h is one of Iran's eco... goals.

...resent, more than 80 per ...f Iran's oil production is ...ed through a group of 14 ...n oil companies that the ... has bitterly criticized as ...aving lived up to their ...tments to this country.



AP.

Frank Zarb

It is understood that the U.S. government has not yet become formally involved in the barter talks, although Mr. Zarb said that "we have obviously some interest and will continue to watch" the progress on the deals.

Asked if the oil involved in the projected barters would be worth billions of dollars, the energy administrator said: "I would expect you'd have to think in those terms."

Mr. Zarb arrived in Iran last week after a brief visit to Saudi Arabia. He said he had not attempted to negotiate for the purchase of Iranian or Saudi oil for the U.S. strategic reserve program.

OPEC Accord Seen

VIENNA, May 10 (Reuters).—Major oil-exporting nations are close to agreement on a common policy for oil price differentials, a spokesman for the OPEC said today.

Variations in prices because of quality and other factors threatened OPEC unity last year, but they now represent only a "very little problem," the spokesman said.

Top Leftist Discusses Settlement In Lebanon

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, May 10 (WP).—Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblat spoke today of "the beauty of compromise" and called Elias Sarkis, Lebanon's President-elect, a friend with whom he intended to hold talks.

The two men conferred by telephone tonight.

Speaking to reporters at his mountain military headquarters, Mr. Jumblat, the 59-year-old aristocratic leader of the largely Moslem leftist forces in Lebanon's civil war, sounded like a man ready to be persuaded to accept Saturday's election of Mr. Sarkis, 51, who is supported by Syria and the predominantly Christian rightists.

Mr. Jumblat continued, however, to call for reforms in Lebanon's government system, urging a shift to a secular state and an end to the allocation of government positions according to quotas for each of the many religious groups here.

Mr. Jumblat and Mr. Sarkis were reported to be meeting here in Beirut tonight.

Acceptance by Mr. Jumblat of the Lebanese parliament's election of Mr. Sarkis—by a 66-3 vote—would be a major step toward ending the civil war that has killed about 20,000 persons.

Fighting continued today in the mountainous Mtein section northeast of Beirut. This capital remained comparatively quiet although there was a bit of sporadic shooting here.

It also was quiet in Aley, Mr. Jumblat's mountain headquarters about 20 miles southeast of Beirut.

Speaking quietly, without any tone of despair, Mr. Jumblat told newsmen today that Mr. Sarkis's election was "to a great extent falsified" by Syrian "political, military and even monetary pressure."

Asked whether the civil war would continue, the leftist leader first said, "I don't know." Then he added that peace is possible if Mr. Sarkis "will agree to our political reforms."

In calling for the "suppression of confessionalism," Lebanon's constitutional requirement that members of parliament be elected to seats distributed according to religious quotas, Mr. Jumblat said that this is "1789 in Lebanon"—a reference to the date of the French Revolution.

The head of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist party said that "to a certain extent" Mr. Sarkis agrees with the Socialist call for reforms.

"He's a friend. We have good relations," Mr. Jumblat said of Mr. Sarkis, who is expected to succeed President Suleiman Franjieh shortly.

Mr. Jumblat continued to speak harshly of Syria, saying that he continues "to ask the withdrawal of the Syrian troops who are still invading this country under the false disguise of Saiqa," a Palestinian guerrilla group backed by Damascus.

The leftist leader said: "We have good relations with Fatah," the main Palestinian guerrilla force that is in a pivotal position here between the Lebanese leftists and Syria and apparently is trying to avoid offending either.



Associated Press.

Two women of Gemona, left homeless by the earthquake that ravaged the town Thursday, commiserated over their losses yesterday as they sat in a refugee camp.

Aftershocks Continue in Italy

Quake Toll Rises; Rescue Work Criticized

UDINE, Italy, May 10 (AP).—New earth tremors jolted northeast Italy today, leveling houses and damaging a national museum, and a rainstorm added to the misery of survivors living in tent cities.

As the government came under sharp criticism in the press and from survivors over alleged failures in rescue work and emergency aid, doctors warned against the possibility of viral hepatitis and typhoid if conditions in the camps were not improved.

No casualties were reported from the two tremors recorded early today.

The national police in Rome said that the death toll mounted to 815 from the earthquake on Thursday that shook Friuli Province in Italy and seven other European countries. But employees in the office coordinating rescue work in Udine said that a total of 914 bodies had been recovered and 490 persons were listed as missing.

Officials said the damage to the National Archaeological Museum in Cividale del Friuli, an ancient Roman city, was heavy. Churches and other old buildings in the city, 10 miles from this provincial capital, also were damaged by the new tremors. Officals said that the museum's Roman remains and medieval art treasures would be transferred to a safer place.

Art officials called on rescue workers not to remove any rubble from damaged churches, in order not to hamper restoration projects.

Rains Drench Area

An overnight rainstorm drenched the area, turning the tent camps now sheltering 25,000 survivors into quagmires. In Gemona, one of the villages hardest hit by the quake, survivors brought wooden planks from the wreckage of their homes to create sidewalks.

Complaints about treatment of survivors centered mainly on unsanitary conditions, alleged lack of organization and lack of hot food.

Doctors said that there is no immediate danger of an epidemic, since 80 per cent of the survivors have received typhoid and cholera shots, but that a lack of toilets and proper garbage disposal raises problems for the weeks to come.

In camps organized by the military, such as the one in Osoppo, there are field kitchens and hot meals for the homeless. But in Gemona, where the camps were set up by the government through the Interior Ministry, there are no hot meals and there is no one who has taken charge to organize life in the tents.

Giuseppe Zamberletti, the government's special representative to the disaster area, defended the disaster relief work and said: "In a situation as grave and sad as this, we were hoping that speculation of an electoral type would not be inserted either directly or indirectly."

Thorpe Resigns His Leadership Of U.K. Liberals

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 10 (WP).—Jeremy Thorpe, who almost brought the Liberal party to a share of power, resigned as party leader today.

His downfall was set in motion by Norman Scott, a jobless male model who alleged that he had once had a homosexual affair with Mr. Thorpe. Two years ago, polls here showed Mr. Thorpe was Britain's most admired politician.

In the letter announcing his resignation, Mr. Thorpe, 47, said he had been the victim of "a sustained witch-hunt" by "sections of the press." "The campaign of denigration which has already endured for over three months should be drawn by me as an individual and not directed at Liberals collectively through their leader."



Jeremy Thorpe

Once again denying Mr. Scott's assertions "categorically," Mr. Thorpe said:

"No man can effectively lead a party if the greater part of his time has to be devoted to answering allegations as they arise and countering continuing plots and intrigues."

Mr. Thorpe had hoped to hold out until the autumn and an election by Liberals for the leadership. But his hand was forced from Oceanside, Calif., where last week Peter Bessell, a former Liberal member of Parliament, told the Daily Mail that he had lied about payments to Mr. Scott to protect Mr. Thorpe.

During the weekend, several Liberals in the Lords and Commons made it clear that they were unsatisfied with Mr. Thorpe's denials and wanted a quicker resolution of his status.

Released Letters

Mr. Thorpe countered by releasing two letters he had written to Mr. Scott in 1961 and 1962. One of them, however, closed:

"Bunnies can (and will) go to France. Yours affectionately, Jeremy. I miss you."

The language could be that of a playful public schoolboy—Mr. Thorpe went to Eton. It was also read in a way that cast doubt on his denial of a relationship with Mr. Scott. So today, Mr. Thorpe gave up the fight.

Plans to select a successor will be mapped tomorrow by the Liberals. Whoever he is, he takes over a divided, demoralized and fading party.

In the 19th century, the Liberals alternated in power with the Conservatives, a role they continued to play through World War I. But they have been a largely spent force, a distant third party, for the last 50 years.

Mr. Thorpe, dynamic, witty and eloquent, led them in a startling recovery in the winter of 1974. The Liberals collected 6 million votes, one in five, and were invited to form a government with Edward Heath's Conservatives. Mr. Thorpe rejected the offer, clearing the way for Harold Wilson and Labor. The fortunes of Mr. Thorpe and his party have been on the decline ever since.

Eight months later, the Liberals slipped back to 5.3 million votes. In local elections last week, Liberals were crushed almost everywhere. Current polls suggest they would drop below 3 million if a national election were held today.

The roof began falling in on Mr. Thorpe and his party in January. A government report criticized him for serving as a director and lending his name to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Report to UN Agency

...ael Criticized and Praised ... Health in Occupied Areas

From Wire Dispatches

...EVA, May 10.—Medical ser... ...ave improved in Arab ter... ...s occupied by Israel but ...ions, marked by "slow but ... progress," will never be ...d as long as the occupa... ...ontinues, a special com... ...set up by the UN's World ... Organization said today. ...ording to the current WHO ...l assembly, the three-mem... ...mmittee both praised and ...ed Israel's health policies ... occupied territories.

...ld that local officials should ... voice in establishing health ...s and budgets, which so ...e fixed by Israel alone. ...the level of medical assis... ...is to be raised, it is essen... ...ial local bodies should be ...ted and have a right of ...n when priorities are being ...d, both with regard to the ...pment of their own health services and with regard to budgetary questions," the report said.

It then stated that persons in the occupied territories live under "abnormal, and necessarily trying, conditions."

"The committee is firmly convinced that this state of affairs cannot possibly guarantee the possession of that 'state of complete physical, mental and social well-being' to which every people and individual can legitimately aspire," it said.

The survey was conducted by representatives of Senegal, Indonesia and Romania, members of a committee set up in 1973—largely at Arab request. Israel refused to recognize the committee, arguing that, of the three nations on it, only Romania had ties with Israel and the others might not be objective.

In an unexpected move last spring, however, Israel softened its stand and invited the experts on an individual basis, and in turns. They toured the West Bank, the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai between March and last week, visiting hospitals and other health installations.

An Israeli diplomat commented today that the committee seemed to have "made an effort to present a factual report." He added that Israel would have further comments in the WHO assembly debate on the report. The debate is expected late this week.

PLO Objection

A member of the observer delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the PLO would not accept the report because the committee had not fulfilled its mandate.

He said that PLO objections centered on various facts, including that the committee did not make the tour as a body and also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sarkis a Technocrat Known as 'Quiet Man'

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT, May 10 (NYT).—Mr. Sarkis has led a secluded life, making it a point to avoid

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arab Premiers Break Impasse Of Egypt, Syria

CAIRO, May 10 (UPI).—A joint initiative by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait today brought the first breakthrough in an eight-month political conflict between Egypt and Syria over policies toward Israel.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi announced that agreement has been reached to hold a meeting in Riyadh next week of the Premiers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

It will be the first high-level contact between Syrian and Egyptian officials since the two countries—who were allies in the 1973 war against Israel—disagreed in September over how to seek peace with Israel.

Mr. Fahmi's announcement followed a meeting today among President Anwar Sadat and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The two ministers arrived in Cairo yesterday following talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Fled Because of Khmer Rouge 'Brutality'

Defector Says Five Men Run Cambodia

CHANTABURI, Thailand, May 10 (AP).—A defector from Cambodia says his country is a tortured land, ruled not by its official government, but by an all-powerful five-man committee.

The rulers, he says, want to isolate Cambodia from the outside world but have allowed China to gain a foothold in the country.

The defector, Lt. Pech Lim Kuon, piloted a helicopter last week from Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport across the frontier to Thailand and is now in Thai custody.

Lt. Kuon derided reports by Radio Phnom Penh depicting Cambodia as a country of enthusiastic citizens led by a National Assembly and government presided over by Khieu Samphan. He said in an interview that the real power lay in the hands of Saloth Sar and four other hardline Communists in a group called the "Machhem Pak" or highest organization.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who resigned as the nominal head of state last month, and his family were "prisoners" in the former royal palace, with the Khmer Rouge just "letting him live there until he dies," Lt. Kuon said.

Life Was Controlled

Upon arrival in Thailand, Lt. Kuon identified himself as the pilot who bombed the palace of former President Lon Nol in November, 1973, and said he fled because of the "barbarity of the Khmer Rouge" and because his life was completely controlled by the authorities.

(In 1970, just after the Cambodian war began, Toy N. was a flight instructor in the air force. One of his students was Pech Lim Kuon, who three years later defected to the Khmer Rouge after bombing the palace of then-President Lon Nol in Phnom Penh. Last week, Lt. Kuon fled from the Khmer Rouge to Thailand. Toy N., who now monitors Radio Phnom Penh for the Associated Press, interviewed his former student for the following report. Toy N. is an alias.)

Lt. Kuon went over to the Khmer Rouge after the bombing incident and longed for a reunion with his wife and child, whom he left behind in Phnom Penh in 1973. The Khmer Rouge, having forcibly evacuated the capital after their victory last April, never allowed such a reunion and put him to work training pilots.

"I tried to kill Lon Nol because I thought he and his government were corrupt and were ruining the country, but that government was nothing compared to the cruelty of the Khmer Rouge. Killing is so easy in Cambodia now," he said.

Lt. Kuon said he never witnessed any executions but saw the streets littered with corpses and bodies floating down the Mekong River when he returned to Phnom Penh last June.

The stories of widespread killings, reported by all other refugees from Cambodia, were related to him by various Khmer Rouge officials and by Chinese pilots and advisers with whom he worked at Phnom Penh's airport, he said.

Killing Made Easy

"It is very simple to kill a man in Cambodia. After the Khmer Rouge kill someone, they can simply put a piece in the paper saying that he was a member of the old regime. The Khmer Rouge executed all the civilian and military leaders of the Lon Nol government."

Lt. Kuon said Chinese technicians and advisers were active in everything from factory production to aircraft repair.

Despite this, Lt. Kuon gave no indication that Peking actually had any real influence over Cambodia's leaders, who many observers believe are virulent nationalists.

"The Khmer Rouge want to destroy everything and everyone from the old regime and create a new generation. They want all this to be kept secret from the outside world. Only when they have built up the new society, will they let others into the country," Lt. Kuon claimed.

He said a few Communist countries had embassies in Phnom Penh but that the diplomats had virtually no freedom of movement.

Lt. Kuon, who cried during parts of the interview, described Phnom Penh, once a lovely city

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Over Seats in Assembly

Azores Business Community To Protest Autonomy Project

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, May 10 (Reuters). — Discontent with the Lisbon government's handling of autonomy for the Azores threatens to bring business to a standstill here tomorrow.

The Ponta Delgada Chamber of Commerce announced today that shops and industries would close tomorrow afternoon and remain closed until there is a favorable outcome of the autonomy problem. A silent demonstration is also scheduled for tomorrow.

The Popular Democratic party, the strongest in the Azores, is protesting changes made by the Lisbon government in an autonomy project for the Atlantic islands.

Seat Distribution

The party's main objection is over a change made in the distribution of seats for a Regional Assembly due to be elected for the first time June 30. Two Popular Democratic members have already resigned in protest from the eight-man ruling junta of the Azores.

The original draft of the project gave more seats to the outlying islands, where the Popular Democrats have much of their strength, but the central government altered this so that the main island of Sao Miguel, where the Socialists have most of their voters, would have the greater number of seats in the Regional Assembly.

A communiqué from the Military Council of the Revolution, at present Portugal's top ruling body, said that the Azores question would be one of the main topics on the agenda at its regular meeting in Lisbon tomorrow.

Madeira's Reaction To Statute Is Cool

By Flora Lewis

FUNCHAL, Madeira, May 10 (NYT).—Portugal's new statute granting regional autonomy to its restive Atlantic holdings, the Azores and Madeira, received a welcome here, but no cheers.

Even the military governor here, Brig. Gen. Carlos Azeredo, termed the new plan merely "a good beginning."

"If the people want their own currency, why not?" he said: "They had it in 1786, it was called 'Pecunia Madereinsis' The situation is different here —they need different laws from the Continent."

The general spoke of the Front for the Liberation of the Madeira Archipelago, a semi-clandestine and occasionally violent independence movement, and of another group that seeks autonomy. "Flama," he said, "is the reaction to last year's Portuguese politics—it is anti-Communist above all.

"But the autonomy drive is more a feeling than a movement, and it is quite widespread," he said. "It has come up whenever things go badly in Portugal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Giscard Meets Africans, Urges Noninterference

PARIS, May 10 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told leaders from 30 African nations today that world powers must keep their hands off Africa.

Speaking at the third summit between French and African governments, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the big powers should give Africa economic, financial and technical help and let the Africans work out their own political problems.

He told the delegates—chiefs of state or high-ranking Cabinet ministers—that France would strive for the adoption of various aid programs to help developing nations.

"We affirm," the President said, "that Africa must be left to the Africans and that the only worthwhile competition is the one exclusively devoted to economic, social and cultural development."

The participants, most of whom were from former French colonies, approved a French-sponsored agenda for the two-day summit ranging from political developments to stepped-up financial aid and African cooperation with Europe.

...K. Drinkers ...in Right to Keep Pint

...RASBOURG, May 10 ...ters).—European Econom... ...Community commissioners ... deferred to the preju... ...of the British beer-drink... ...public and decided that it ... keep on drinking pints ...ad of liters.

...bert Borschette, EEC com... ...ioner for competition, said ...y that th Common ...ket plans to standardize ... weights and measures ...ughout the Community by ...l, 1978, but "the British ... go on drinking their pint ...eer."

German Official Rules Death Of Mrs. Meinhof Was Suicide

STUTTGART, May 10 (AP).—Ulrike Meinhof, the terrorist, definitely committed suicide in her prison cell, the Baden-Wuerttemberg justice minister said today.

Traugott Bender said that autopsy tests had not been completed, but the results known thus far justify a ruling of suicide.

Mr. Bender assailed as a "premeditated and unfounded defamation" the allegation by Mrs. Meinhof's attorney, Michael Oberwinter, that his client was the victim of a state-directed murder conspiracy.

Mr. Oberwinter said last night that, even had Mrs. Meinhof committed suicide, she would have been driven to it by the "murderous solitary confinement" that she had to endure.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Bender said Mrs. Meinhof's body had been taken by leftist lawyer Klaus Croissant and her sister from a mortuary where it had been placed. The sister refused to say where they had taken the body but that two independent pathologists would carry out a postmortem tomorrow.]

Mrs. Meinhof, one of the alleged leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang of urban terrorists, had been on trial with three other accused anarchists for nearly a year when she was found hanged from the bars of her cell yesterday morning.

The government put security forces on alert after news of her death was reported.

In Frankfurt about 600 leftist demonstrators, some hurling Molotov cocktails, fought police.

A police spokesman described the clash as the worst in recent years. "We have never experienced this kind of use of firebombs," he said.

Bombs in France

Bombs exploded yesterday at the Paris offices of two German steel firms. They caused heavy damage and fires, but no casualties.

A firebomb also destroyed a West German cultural center in Toulouse last night, but police said they had no hard facts to connect the attack with the other bombing incidents.

In Rome, a bomb exploded in front of the office of a West German tourist agency, blowing open the front door and causing interior damage.

The front walls of the home of the West German Ambassador in Copenhagen were smeared with red paint.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, advised embassies and consulates to take precautionary measures.

Protest Set On Azores

(Continued from Page 1)

There was a rebellion here against the Salazar dictatorship in 1931 and they were independent for a few weeks, but the army came and suppressed it."

Now, as a result of national elections, Communists are likely to be excluded from Portugal's future civilian government and the political impulse here for separation from the nation's affairs is waning. But the economic and emotional demands for home rule remain intense.

Own Statute

Diogo de Freita, a member of the autonomy movement, said that the new statute was unsatisfactory, not only because it lets Lisbon overrule local decisions, but because it was granted by the Portuguese government. "If they can give it, they can take it away," he said. "We want to make our own statute."

Other autonomist leaders had just flown to the Azores to join Azorean separatists in founding a new political party—the Democratic Atlantic Union. Ostensibly, it is a national party, to meet constitutional requirements, but in actuality it will seek island autonomy.

Island leaders of the conservative Social Democratic Center and of the Popular Democratic party—the latter won 52 per cent of Madeira's vote in the April 25 elections and dominates island politics—are also eager autonomists. They assail Portugal's traditional neglect of Madeiran development needs, mainland control over investments and the money that tourism and remittances from emigrants bring. The essence of the movement is just the sense of being different—separate from mainland society.

Turkey Will Sign Islamic Charter

ISTANBUL, May 10 (AP).—Turkey announced its intention today to sign the charter of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Organization. Preparatory meetings are under way for the seventh conference, scheduled to begin Wednesday.

Turkey has been attending these conferences as an observer since their start in 1969. Turkey, as a secular state, has refrained from signing the charter until now.

In an address to the preparatory gathering, Sukru Elekdag, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, told delegates from 41 countries that Turkey had decided to become a charter member pending ratification by its parliament. Mr. Elekdag pledged Turkish support for the Palestinian cause and asked for similar support for the Turkish community in Cyprus.



United Press International.

Newly elected Lebanese President Elias Sarkis (left) talking with Dean Brown, U.S. special envoy in Beirut.

Peace Prospects for Lebanon Discussed by Leftist Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

publicity. It was not until April 29 that he held his first news conference—to announce that he was a candidate for the presidency of Lebanon. His resistance to publicity had been so successful that his supporters could not come up with a good photograph to use for his posters, even though he ran for president in 1970, losing to Mr. Franjieh.

Mr. Sarkis, a conservative technocrat who has served as governor of Lebanon's central bank since 1967, is a bachelor who is generally known as "the quiet man." He has also been called "the sphinx" because of a stony expression that betrays almost no emotion. He is said to have few close friends.

He has earned a reputation as a meticulous administrator and a diligent worker. He has spent most of his professional life as a civil servant and has remained nonpolitical, although he served as head of the presidential office under the late Gen. Fuad Chehab, who was president from 1958 to 1964.

Appointed by the general in 1959, Mr. Sarkis helped create the Deuxième Bureau, a group of army officers that Gen. Chehab used to keep political factions in check. Political sources believe the bureau will be revived under Mr. Sarkis's presidency as part of an effort to unify the army, which is divided between the political right and left.

From Calm Village

Mr. Sarkis was born on July 20, 1924, in the mountain village of Shibaniyah, 22 miles east of Beirut. Christians and Druse Moslems have lived together peacefully in the village for centuries. His shopkeeper father could not send him to college, so the son had to go to work as a clerk in a railroad office soon after finishing high school in Beirut. After saving some money, he enrolled at the University of St. Joseph in Beirut and was graduated from its law school in 1948.

He was the eldest of three brothers and at various times had to support his family.

Like the rest of Lebanon's presidents since this country became independent 36 years ago, Mr. Sarkis is a Maronite Catholic. The Maronites, the largest of Lebanon's 10 Christian denominations, are an Eastern Rite sect whose patriarch is recognized by the Pope.

Mr. Sarkis has promised to "begin from scratch" to rebuild Lebanon after the devastation it has suffered during the year of civil war.

He said that he hoped to accomplish this by having the warring factions agree to a complete end of what he called "the state of war." He said that alternatives would be sought if this approach did not succeed. He did not elaborate, but Lebanese political quarters believe he might seek Syria's help through a treaty that would permit Damascus to send reinforcements here to help maintain order.

Mr. Sarkis believes that Lebanon's role in the confrontation with Israel should continue to be limited to the framework of the "common defense pact" of the Arab League. This would not change the traditional Lebanese policy of nonbelligerency. Those close to Mr. Sarkis said that they do not expect any major change in foreign policy under his presidency.

Blood of St. Januarius Still Fails to Liquefy

NAPLES, May 10 (UPI).—More than 3,000 Neapolitans jammed the city's cathedral yesterday and prayed in vain to their patron saint for the eighth day for the blood of St. Januarius to liquefy.

According to tradition, when the congealed blood of St. Januarius, contained in two glass vials, fails to liquefy on the first Saturday of May, it is a bad omen for the city. The vials were ordered locked up in the cathedral treasury.

Angry Swiss Farmers Loose 1,200 Chickens

BERN, May 10 (AP).—Irate Swiss farmers, protesting against cheap imports of eggs they say ruin their business, released 1,200 hens today in front of the federal government building.

The 200 demonstrators asked for import controls and also protested a lowering of the government-fixed producer price for their eggs. They said the new price does not cover the cost of feeding their hens.

3d-World Reply Is 'Encouraging' To U.S. Aid Ideas

NAIROBI, May 10 (UPI).—The United States has received a "quite encouraging" response at the UN Conference on Trade and Development to some of its proposals for helping poor nations, the U.S. delegation chief said today.

Paul Boeker, deputy assistant secretary of state, told a news conference that U.S. officials have heard from more than 50 nations on proposals outlined last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"The response has been quite encouraging," he said, especially concerning Mr. Kissinger's proposals for speeding the introduction of Western technology into developing nations.

Mr. Boeker said there had been some "apprehension and misunderstanding" over Mr. Kissinger's proposals on stabilizing commodity prices because these differ from demands put forward by Third World nations.

Mr. Boeker spoke after Indian Commerce Minister D.P. Chattopadhyaya publicly applauded the approaches taken by Mr. Kissinger and French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade at the conference.

Speaking at Baltimore Synagogue

Kissinger Defends U.S. Position Toward Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

BALTIMORE, May 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night that, although peace negotiations must continue in the Middle East, the United States recognized that Israel faced serious "dilemmas and risks" in making further territorial concessions in return for less tangible Arab political moves.

In a speech at a Baltimore synagogue, Mr. Kissinger sought to assure Israel and its U.S. supporters that the Ford administration was sympathetic to Israel's political, economic and military needs and would not impose a diplomatic solution.

Mr. Kissinger called for an end to "political wrangling" between Israel and the United States, although he said the two sides should always speak candidly about differences and not tell "fairy tales" to each other.

He also said that, in addition to military aid, the United States would help Israel's economy overcome the world recession, higher oil prices and the costs of a strong military.

He added that the United States was "committed" to ending Arab economic boycotts against Israel and concerns that trade with Israel. "Steps toward peace in the political and military fields must include steps to end the economic warfare," he said.

Aware of criticism, particularly in Israel, that the administration had put undue pressure on Israel for concessions, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States would be "understanding of Israel's special circumstances in the process of negotiations."

About 50 persons demonstrated outside the synagogue protesting Mr. Kissinger's receipt of its men's group's "distinguished leadership award."

Moreover, the Jewish Times, published in Baltimore, was so divided on Mr. Kissinger's award that the paper ran two editorials, one favoring and one disapproving the honor.

Mr. Kissinger's speech seemed designed to reduce criticism that the Ford administration was eroding traditional U.S. support for Israel by its "even-handed" approach to the Middle East.

James Schlesinger, the former defense secretary, charged last week in Washington that the administration, by seeking "one-sided concessions" from Israel, was undermining U.S. "moral support" for Israel. He also said that the administration was blaming Israel unjustly for failure to make diplomatic progress, just as South Vietnam had similarly been held responsible during the Vietnam negotiations.

Special Relationship

Mr. Kissinger did not mention Mr. Schlesinger, but he did take up some of the latter's themes.

He said that the United States had a special "moral" relationship to Israel—"a loyal friend committed, as we are, to the principles of freedom and democracy."

"The United States can never ignore its moral responsibility for the fate of nations which rely upon us as the ultimate defender of their survival and freedom," he said. "We are thoroughly convinced that Israel's survival is inseparable from the future of human dignity and we shall never forget that Israel's secu has a special claim on the science of mankind."

But he added that the "strength" of the friendship in "our honesty and candor" each other.

Alluding to the frequent q rels between the two gov ment, he said, "We do not p our friendship by ignoring realities we both face."



Associated

Israeli settlers at Kadum army base near Nablus in Israeli-occupied West Bank

Escapee Tells Of Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

bustling with activity, as "tomblike . . . a place of ghosts." Echoing other reports, he said the capital is populated mostly by uniformed Khmer Rouge. It has no shops, hotels, restaurants, no currency, and the doors of houses are locked and anyone found trying to get inside them is shot.

The pilot said that the central government had little control over the provincial areas. Some Western observers have speculated that this lack of control could be a reason for the continued executions and brutality reported by the refugees.

He said that the country had two governments—a public, "puppet" structure headed by President Khieu Samphan, a premier and a Cabinet. Some of the ministers were also members of the real power group, which besides Saloth Sar includes Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, Vice-Premier and Defense Minister Son Sen and two men he could identify only as Yan and Nuon.

German Mines Explode

HANNOVER, West Germany, May 10 (Reuters).—A continuing heat wave set fire to woodland, exploding 37 East German mines along the border near Helmstedt today, the police said.

WHO Faults, Hails Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

that Jerusalem was not visited.

Other Arab sources cited similar arguments. They were expected to try to line up Third World support for the debate.

The committee members were Dr. Ibrahima Wone of Senegal, who was chairman; Dr. Traian Ionescu of Romania, and Dr. Wirjawan Djojosugito of Indonesia.

While criticizing "inadequacies and deficiencies" in Israel's medical and health policies in the occupied territories, the committee singled out some areas for praise and did not produce any evidence to back up Arab allegations that Israel withholds basic services.

"The quality and number of medical services offered to the population have improved over the course of the years and some of them are on a high technical level," the report said, adding that drug supply is "acceptable" and medical instruments and equipment "cover basic needs."

It said the prevalence of communicable diseases has fallen.

There should be greater efforts to train nursing personnel, however, as well as the awarding of contracts to resident and junior physicians to encourage them to remain in one place.

In a separate report to the WHO assembly, Israel pointed out that its total expenditure on health services in the occupied territories rose by 34 per cent in 1975 from 1974.

Prague Stiffens Rule On Tourist Currency

PRAGUE, May 10 (AP).—Western tourists have to exchange nearly 50 per cent more of their hard currency for each day they intend to visit in Czechoslovakia, a Czechoslovak state bank official disclosed today.

The compulsory exchange rate was raised at the start of this month from $7 to $10 and from 18 to 25 deutsche marks.

Arab Leaders Reject Plans For New Jewish Settlements

TEL AVIV, May 10 (AP).—Arab leaders in the occupied West Bank of Jordan objected today to Israeli plans for Jewish settlements on captured Arab land.

The objections could signal new violence on the West Bank, where Palestinian rioters have clashed frequently with Israeli troops.

The Israeli government announced yesterday that it would disband a small Jewish village of huts and trailers that has caused much of the Arab rioting. But the government said that more homesteads for Jews would be built in parts of the West Bank which Israel intends to keep.

Calm was reported in the West Bank today, but the Arab mayor of Bethlehem said, "I and every Palestinian on the West Bank are adamantly opposed to Jewish settlements.

"We demand no more Jewish settlements on the West Bank," Mayor Elias Freij said. Asked if he was forecasting more Arab rioting, the mayor replied: "I am not a prophet."

But he said that Jews living in the zone which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war were a source of trouble and discontent, "and the source has not been removed."

"The Israelis do not have the right to make settlements anywhere on our land," protested Hilmi Hannun, mayor of the Arab town of Tulkarm.

Mr. Hannun, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said "the people object" to any Israeli plans to increase Jewish population on the West Bank.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Cabinet decided yesterday to close the latest Israeli settlement, at Kadum army camp, where 150 civilians have been living for five months. The squatters moved into the West Bank in defiance of government orders.

But a Cabinet statement said that the Kadum residents would be moved to another, less controversial part of the West Bank and that the Israeli program of setting up Jewish communities in the Arab zone would continue.

[The squatters at Kadum urged the government today to reverse its "ill considered" resolution to close their settlement, United Press International reported.

[Spokesmen for the settlers said that they would not "put up" with the government's decision but they indicated that they would consider "a serious offer" for an alternate settlement site in Samaria, the northern sector of the West Bank.

[Speaking to members of his Labor alignment today, Mr. Rabin said that Jewish settlement efforts should concentrate sparsely populated Jordan and not in Samaria, wh densely populated by Arab [There is no logic in b Jewish cities in the Sa region," he said.]

Crisis Forecast

TEL AVIV, May 10 Radio Israel today fore economic crisis with m employment and total ban in foreign currency reser "Israel's economy is in trouble, according to what to be a secret report Budget Division of the Ministry," the radio said.

Unless corrective m were taken, Israel woul "no foreign currency res all" by 1978, the radio qu report as predicting. Th of Israel said that pres rency reserves were $1 b

The broadcast said th needed to raise $600 m unemployment next yea rise to 120,000—a crisis the country.

The director general Finance Ministry called t unofficial and said that tained many inaccuracies not deny the main subs the leaked forecast, but that it could alarm th and harm the country's prospects.

Israel TV Drops A-Arms Report

TEL AVIV, May 10 (Reuters).—Israeli television canceled a program on the country's nuclear-weapon potential last night.

Although the program's producers said it did not contain secret information, the director of Israeli television, Yitzhak Livne, canceled the broadcast, saying that he did not want to stir up a public debate on such a sensitive subject.

The ruling Labor party's daily newspaper Davar reported today that cancellation of the program followed pressure from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres. Mr. Livne, however, denied he had submitted to pressure.

Thorpe Qu Liberal Po

(Continued from Pa

a bank that had collapse its chairman's fraud.

Even deadlier—beca press here seized on it assertions by Mr. Scott, in court facing charges fare fraud when he bl that he was being perse cause of an old affair Thorpe.

Former Prime Minist Wilson has said in t that Mr. Thorpe was of vilification by Sout business interests, a returned to on Saturda

Mr. Thorpe has alwa Mr. Scott's story, but h ed some Liberals by n for libel when the mod ed his tale outside of day, Mr. Scott sued M charging him with sl libel.

There is widespread for Mr. Thorpe, but al that he has not told story.

Mr. Thorpe has hi sonal difficulties unde almost flippant public was a politics of ente often marked by imitations of Lyndon and other U.S. politicia

His education was sentially establishment Trinity College at Oxf dent of the Oxford Un

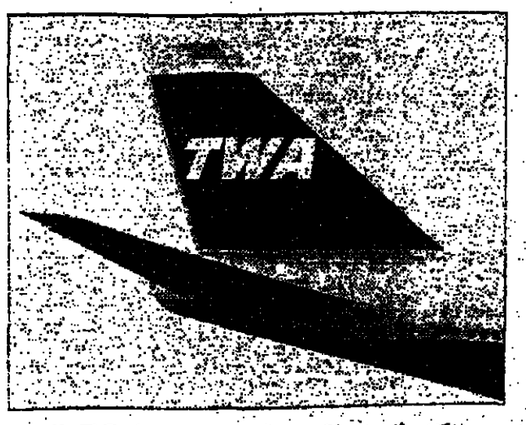
Mr. Thorpe was first Parliament in 1959, a became leader of his p years later. In 1970, l abandoned public life wife, Caroline, was ki collision with a truck recovered and later Marion, the former Co Harewood.

His politics were es he was a strong ad NATO and British en in the Common Market believer in government tion in the economy a comes policy. His ideas remarkable but the zes with which he expres made him an unusual



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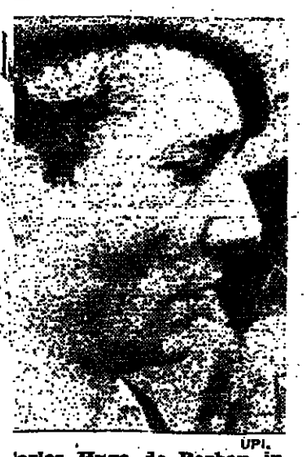
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Carlos Hugo's Dream: Bringing About His Spanish Socialist Monarchy



UPI.
Carlos Hugo de Borbon in red beret at Pamplona.

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, May 10 (WP).—Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon, whose appearance in Spain yesterday touched off violent clashes, is seeking to become a monarch who would guarantee a program of radical Socialism for Spain.

While other members of Europe's exiled or reigning royalty spend time at fox hunts or fancy-dress balls, Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon has been tramping around Cuban sugarcane fields and Chinese factories studying the Socialism he hopes to implant in Spain.

"Democracy and self-managing Socialism are the only answers for Spain," the 46-year-old pretender to the throne said in an interview here before illegally slipping into Spain last weekend for a rally of his followers. "In northern Europe, monarchy has been a guarantee for change. In Spain a democratic monarchy would show that you can have change without fear of it getting out of control."

Major obstacles, including the present King of Spain, Juan Carlos, appear to stand in Carlos Hugo's way.

Vacant Since 1931

Juan Carlos, a member of the dynasty that has ruled Spain for most of the last 143 years, came to power in November after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who personally chose Juan Carlos for a throne that had been vacant since 1931.

"What we have in Spain is not a monarchy but a hereditary dictatorship," Carlos Hugo said.

The pretender's challenge to Juan Carlos is a sign of the changing role of royalty in Western Europe where, as Ernest Hemingway remarked in 1923, the king business is not what it used to be.

Carlos Hugo, who was expelled from Spain in 1968 for political agitation, does not base his challenge on the case made by his ancestors. They provoked three civil wars, claiming they were wrongfully shuffled off the throne by Juan Carlos's wing of the Borbon family in 1833.

Instead, Carlos Hugo has allied himself with the underground political parties that opposed Franco's rule and has carved out an important role for his Royalist party in getting the opposition parties to unite behind a program of Socialism, a federal governing structure for Spain and a commitment to democratic freedoms.

Carlos Hugo acknowledges that his ideas on social progress under a monarchy have been strongly influenced by his 1964 marriage to Princess Irene of the ruling family of the Netherlands and by his visits to Scandinavia, where constitutional monarchs have yielded virtually all their powers to social democratic parliaments.

"Holland was a very conservative country 20 years ago, and it has undergone an unbelievable transformation peacefully. Sweden has made the greatest changes in the 20th century in Europe, and it has done it under a monarchy," he asserted.

"In Spain, the tensions are so enormous and the need for democratic change so radical that the monarchy can have another meaning. This regime wants the people to think that the choice is between them and chaos. But a monarch chosen and elected by the people and committed to democratic change" would prevent a conservative backlash against reform, the prince said.

Critic of Capitalism

While saying that he has not "thought about the technical details of elections" for the monarchy, he said that he would compete in direct elections with Juan Carlos or anyone else for the kingship once democratic conditions had been established.

The prince, who formally succeeded his father, Javier de Borbon, as pretender in 1975, says he is not a Marxist as that term is normally used. But he agrees with many of Marx's criticisms of capitalism, "which has reached its limits in Europe. Now we have to look at the interests of the workers."

His party "does not propose a state Socialism. That falls into an authoritarian system. We want local management in government and businesses, where power should come not from money and ownership, but from work." He cited examples of industrial self-management projects in Sweden and Yugoslavia as examples of what he has in mind.

Carlos Hugo, who was educated at the Sorbonne, Oxford University and Cologne University, says that he spent a year underground in Spain in 1956 working as a miner and in factories while rebuilding the Carlist party, which originally supported the Franco-led rebellion against the Spanish Republic in 1936 and broke with the dictator only after the war.

He was impressed by many aspects of industrial Socialism as practiced in China and Cuba, which he visited in 1974, but found the "lack of pluralism" in both systems "a defect."

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Crime and Punishment' Revisited

Dostoyevsky's World Lives In Real Places of Leningrad

By Christopher S. Wren

LENINGRAD, May 10 (NYT).—nprobably, yet undeniably, they rvive—the cobblestone lanes d canal footbridges, the shabby icco facades and melancholy urtyards that gave the 19th-ntury novels of Fyodor Mi-ailovich Dostoyevsky an over-helming sense of place.

The years have wrought some anges, just as the city has be-me Leningrad and no longer St. tersburg. Volga taxis vie with olley buses and lumbering trucks the streets where horse-drawn rriages and carts rattled. The anting slate roofs have sprouted levision antennas.

But Dostoyevsky's tragically wed characters still haunt the ryabrsky district, and never so rvasively as from his allegorical murder classic, "Crime and Punishment." Although they were fictional, Dostoyevsky consigned them to play out their destinies in actual locations that have since been sought and conjectured over by Soviet literary sleuths.

So when Bella Ribalko set out one late spring afternoon recently to retrace the street and stairways of "Crime and Punishment" with a visiting American reporter, it was as if searching for old acquaintances.

Mrs. Ribalko, an intense dark-haired woman, knows the neighborhood well. Since 1973, she has been the director of the compact but imaginative Dostoyevsky Memorial Museum, at the apartment on Kirpichny Lane where the writer died in 1881.

Raskolnikov's Trail

"You have read the novel?" Mrs. Ribalko inquired. "Then let us remember it together." And she recalled in crisp Russian how the student Raskolnikov, desperate to escape his crushing poverty, murdered the old woman Alyona for her money; how he befriended Sonya, the vulnerable young prostitute to whom he blurted out the terrible truth; how he finally turned himself in, consumed by conscience and the relentless pursuit of Porfiry Petrovich, the police investigator.

"When Fyodor Mikhailovich wrote, he always selected actual places," Mrs. Ribalko explained as she stopped before a gray building thought to have housed the investigator's small office. A work crew out front was drilling into the pavement while a few spectators looked on.

It was only a short walk to a large butterscotch-colored building where Raskolnikov had his meager lodgings. Dostoyevsky had lived a block away when he wrote his novel. "Fyodor Mikhailovich had about 20 different apartments in St. Petersburg," Mrs. Ribalko explained, referring to the author like a friend.

Raskolnikov's building was being stripped inside for renovation, but that did not deter Mrs. Ribalko. She marched through the construction clutter with her visitor in tow and climbed a stairwell covered with broken glass to a hole in the roof.

"What are you doing up here?" shouted a young man in a padded blue jacket and battered cap across the roof. The worker softened at her explanation. He came over and cleared a path through the scaffolding into the confines of a narrow garret room. A fire had scorched the ceiling, but the room, cramped and cheerless, was nonetheless there.

The 13 Steps

"Look, exactly 13 steps," Mrs. Ribalko said, pointing to an interior staircase. The worker lit a cigarette and looked proud of his find. So there were—13 steps down which Dostoyevsky had Raskolnikov creep catlike past his landlady on the landing below to avoid another argument about the overdue rent.

When the building came up for renovation, the museum director asked the city authorities to leave Raskolnikov's staircase intact. "It won't be ripped out, will it?" she asked the young worker.

"No, it is to remain," he assured her. He counted off the steps himself as he descended.

"Everyone in the city knows about the staircase," Mrs. Ribalko said. "It is our pride."

A gray building down the street was considered a possible alternative for Raskolnikov's dwelling. Only the staircase was inconsistent with Dostoyevsky's description. Like most other sites, it was still lived in. Two small boys played with a green plastic cannon in the cobblestone courtyard.

"Even now, we argue about where it all took place, but this is an internal matter among specialists," Mrs. Ribalko said. "The important thing is to have the feeling of it all."

And indeed, Raskolnikov's fateful 730 paces could well have led him to the old five-story house still standing by the canal. The daylight did not quite reach the corners of the courtyard. Inside the building, a dank gloom prevailed. The rickety iron railing shook at the touch.

Echo of Fear

Summoned by the tiny tinkle of the bell, the suspicious old woman might have unlatched such a door on the fourth floor to receive her killer. Even a fictional scene prompted a brief but genuine shudder in such surroundings.

"Can you feel the fear?" Mrs. Ribalko asked quietly. "Listen to the echo. It is as if you could hear her scream when Raskolnikov ran down these stairs."

The suspense dissipated outside on the street. A man was walking home bearing a fancy cake in a stiff cardboard box. A copy of Pravda was tucked under one arm. A youth passed with an electric guitar. An elderly woman had flung her ground floor window wide open to the soft sunlight and was scrubbing away at the windowsill with a rag.

The Voznesensky Bridge, with its ornate wrought-iron pillars, was bustling with the traffic of other homebound pedestrians.

Once Raskolnikov would have wandered here along the murky green waters of the canal, aghast at the implications of his violent deed. Now, the only laggards seemed to be lining up for a mug of beer from a large yellow tank trailer parked near the bridge.

Yet the physical evidence of Dostoyevsky's world was not about to disappear. Leningrad authorities have protected the city's old buildings and bridges as historic monuments, whose exterior cannot be altered.

"It all happened along this canal," Mrs. Ribalko said, as she walked on toward Sonya's house, the police station and finally the Haymarket. "In these houses lived Dostoyevsky's heroes."



Voznesensky Bridge on a Leningrad canal today. Once Raskolnikov would have wandered near it.

NYT.

Strikes Are Held in Navarre To Protest Killing of Carlist

PAMPLONA, Spain, May 10 (Reuters).—Strikes and protests were held today in Navarre Province to protest a shooting yesterday which disrupted a mountaintop rally by followers of exiled Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon. One man was killed and three wounded.

Shops and factories in the ancient town of Estrella, at the foot of Montejurra Mountain, were shut in mourning, and 2,000 demonstrators filed silently through the streets.

Sympathy strikes were also held in Pamplona.

Rightist gunmen opened fire yesterday on the Carlists, a clan of dissident royalists.

A spokesman for the Prince charged that the gunmen had police protection and were allowed to fire at will on the crowd of about 5,000.

Rightist Disclaimer

Most Carlists have moved to the left as an opposition force in recent years, but a rival group led by rightist Prince Sixto, younger brother of Prince Carlos Hugo, was also at Montejurra yesterday.

Sixto's supporters said they had been harassed by the leftists and did not know who had opened fire.

A Carlist spokesman said that Carlos Hugo, exiled by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco in 1968, drove into Spain from France on Saturday to take part in the rally, but had apparently left the country by today.

The Carlist party, which dates to 19th-century wars between rival branches of the Borbon family, fought alongside Franco's forces in the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

But under Carlos Hugo's leadership, the 10,000-man party swung to the left, joining the Communists and Socialists in an opposition alliance.

Political observers said that the shooting at Montejurra underlined explosive divisions between the left and the right that have been widening since Franco died in November.

W. German Printers Ease Strike Stand

BONN, May 10 (UPI).—The West German printers' union said today that it would continue its 10-day-old strike against large newspapers but would allow smaller ones to publish.

The union said that printers would resume work tomorrow at newspapers with a circulation of under 50,000 and a staff of under 50, if the employers involved agreed not to print editions of newspapers still being struck. A union aide said the walkout could continue at "key" newspapers.

But employers warned that they might resume their lockout at all 450 daily newspapers if the union's new tactic meant that some newspapers but not others would be able to take in revenue from advertising. They said this might lead to unfair competition.

Zaire Approves Stadium

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 10 (Reuters).—The Zaire government has approved the construction by China of an 80,000-seat sport stadium in Kinshasa.

Crosland Asks Japan To Buy Concordes

TOKYO, May 10 (UPI).—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland asked Japan today to purchase Concorde supersonic jetliners to narrow a trade imbalance between the two countries, Japanese sources reported.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Crosland made the request when he met with Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in two rounds of consultations.

Mr. Crosland also asked Japan to allow the British-French planes to land in Japan as early as possible. Japan has so far held up landing permits for the Concorde because of noise problems.

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Zambia Reopens Its University

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 10 (AP).—The University of Zambia reopened today after having been closed by the government in the wake of anti-government demonstrations by students early in February.

Most of the 800 students in the third and fourth years were back on the campus ready to resume their studies, a university spokesman said.

The university, which also was closed in 1971 after violent clashes between students and the police, sent home more than 3,000 students on Feb. 9, 1976.

During the demonstrations and sit-ins, a number of foreign lecturers were arrested and detained under Zambia's state of emergency regulations. Most of the lecturers have been released from detention and some have been deported.

Japanese Faces Second Charge In Lockheed Case

TOKYO, May 10 (Reuters).—The Tokyo district prosecutor's office charged rightist Yoshio Kodama today with receiving 440 million yen ($1.5 million) from a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official in violation of foreign exchange and trade control laws.

It was the second criminal charge against Mr. Kodama, 65, who has been the only person indicted in Japan so far in connection with the payoff scandal.

He was charged March 13 with large-scale tax evasion. Today's charge said that Mr. Kodama had received the 440 million yen from John Clutter, a former Lockheed representative in Japan, in 1973.

Police and prosecutors are continuing investigations into the case, in which Lockheed officials admitted paying millions of dollars in Japan to influence sales of their planes here.

GOP Aide Nominated Envoy to Luxembourg

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—President Ford today nominated Rosemary Ginn, Republican national committeewoman from Missouri, to be ambassador to Luxembourg, succeeding Ruth Farkas, who resigned last week.

Mrs. Ginn, 63, a lawyer and president of the Lucas Brothers Publishing Co. in Columbia, Mo., has been a member of the U.S. commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since 1971 and was elected U.S. chairman in 1974.

Rejection Is Settled

Pakistan Trial May Cripple Opposition

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 10 (NYT).—In a closely guarded ovincial courtroom near the abian Sea, Prime Minister lfikar Ali Bhutto's government conducting a sedition trial that expected to cripple its principal litical opposition.

The 44 defendants, including eral members of Parliament d other regional leaders from mountain areas southwest of e, represent what is left of the National Awami party, which d to be one of Pakistan's big-t.

Their trial, on charges of sub-sion, sabotage and terrorism, the culmination of a four-year uggle between them and Mr. utto, who rules Pakistan with firm hand, despite declarations out democracy.

Problem of Regionalism

t also reflects the subconti-nt's basic problem of linguistic d cultural regionalism, which to East Pakistan's transforma-n, in 1971, into the independent lion of Bangladesh.

"We are determined not to mit any further threat to the egrity of Pakistan," an official lared, offering the explanation the trial.

The government contends that Awami party, which has ength only in the rebellious der region, was not a legitimate litical party at all, but actually secessionist movement.

The party's supporters insist t they are as loyal as any ier Pakistanis, although they nt more local autonomy for the rsely populated western region. ey say that Mr. Bhutto moved inst them only because they resented a political threat.

Outlawed in 1975

The government banned the ami party early last year, after assassination of a political as-iate of the Premier in the untain region this side of the yber Pass, the link to Afghan-an.

After banning the party and ar-ting its leaders, including its sident, Abdul Wali Khan, the vernment took its case to the preme Court, and won. In the ing upholding the ban last fall, court declared:

"We find that the party and its ders are not reconciled to kistan's existence, integrity and vereignty, that they have been empting to prepare the ground ultimate secession of the rth-West Frontier Province and luchistan," the two border vinces.

last Destroys rident Engine

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—The Pentagon has said that an losion demolished the first ge of a test Trident submarine ket engine, but declined to how this would affect de-opment of the new-generation clear submarine deterrent.

n a statement, the Penta-n said that the explosion, ich occurred last week during est at the China Lake, Calif., val weapons center, was "a not mpletely unexpected detona-n," meaning that an element risk in the test had been icipated.

The Pentagon said there were injuries, but the test stand well as some instruments was nolished.

U.S. Study Calls Diaphragm Still Effective Device

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).—The diaphragm remains a highly effective method of contraception for women of all childbearing ages, including teenagers, a study reported today by Planned Parenthood-World Population.

"After one year, only 2 per cent of the more than 2,000 diaphragm users studied had suffered an accidental pregnancy," Planned Parenthood said.

The organization said that the conclusion was drawn from the largest clinical study ever made of diaphragm use in the United States. It involved 2,168 users examined at New York City's Margaret Sanger Research Bureau between 1971 and 1973.

Accidental pregnancy rates were lowest among women younger than 18—1.9 per 100 users. Among women aged 35 and older there were no pregnancies, the report said.

"The low pregnancy rate we observed among teenagers challenges the conventional wisdom that the diaphragm is somehow an old-fashioned birth-control method acceptable only to older women," said Dr. Mary Lane, one of the researchers and formerly clinical director of the bureau.

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State number
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I enclose an International cheque for the total amount of DM ..... (For cheques in other currencies, e. g., US $ please ask your bank for present exchange rates), made out to W. Gregor, D6 Frankfurt/M., Germany. The price is for all 6 classes including all surcharges.
☐ I pay after receipt of invoice
☐ Please send only informations
Name
Street
Town
Country

Brown Pits Mystique, Vagueness Against Carter

By Joseph Lelyveld

BALTIMORE, May 10 (NYT). —On his latest campaign swing across Maryland, Gov. Edmund Brown jr. of California faced a question on the future of the space program at a packed and excited student rally. The question touched on an enthusiasm of his, and the apostle of lowered expectations in government was suddenly speaking about the prospects for space colonization.

"I think we have to keep reaching, keep experimenting," he said. "That's part of what being a human being is all about." That also seems to be part of what being a presidential candidate is all about for the bachelor, 38, who is now characterized by Jimmy Carter, his front-running opponent for the Democratic nomination, as the favorite to win the May 18 primary here.

Gov. Brown, who ended his second campaign visit to the state with appearances here Saturday, often sounds casual to the point of insouciance when he tells audiences why he got into the race. "I decided after a year and a half of sitting behind a desk in California," he told an overflow audience at Johns Hopkins University. "To get into a plane and fly East. So here I am."

In private conversations, he regularly remarks on how "interesting" it is to be a presidential candidate, leaving an impression that the experience of the race itself is as important to him just now as the result. Often, when he is waiting to be introduced or handshaking his way down a reception line, a quizzical expression comes over his lean, slightly wan face, as if he were trying to view the scene through the eyes of a detached onlooker.

He entered the race, he said in an interview, because "I really couldn't think of a good reason not to."

Such responses lead many observers to assume that Gov. Brown is not wholly serious about his quest for the Democratic nomination, that he is looking for the second place on the ticket or merely to enhance his national standing. But the indications are that the candidate is actually gambling on the chance that a series of long-shot victories will put him in the White House next year.

"You can set the stage," he told an audience in a stump talk from the steps of a county courthouse in Hagerstown. "You have the power to change the chemistry of this campaign."

This pointed to one of several paradoxes prominent in the Brown campaign. He tells his audiences that he seeks to "demystify" the presidency, that the president is just "one human being." But if the chemical reaction he seeks were to occur, the mystique of Jerry Brown would gather force in Maryland and spread across the country.

Basic Premise

His basic justification for entering the race, repeated regularly, is that neither Mr. Carter nor any other candidate has succeeded in "capturing the imagination of the Democratic party or the American people." It is the premise of his whole campaign that he has a chance to do just that.

Paradox can also be seen in his view of the office he seeks. He has implicitly criticized Mr. Carter for belittling the leadership potential of Congress and offering a return to "the imperial presidency."

Yet he sounds at least as mystical about the presidency as Mr. Carter when he speaks about its leadership role. It is the function of the man in the White House, he says, "to sketch out a vision and describe the future." And so he promises "a new vision of America" and, in conscious imitation of John Kennedy's 1960 campaign, "a new generation of American leadership."

Gov. Brown is seeking to do to Jimmy Carter what the Georgian has already done to the other Democratic candidates, by positioning himself as a new face and outsider in the race running against an establishment bent on foreclosing the nomination. "Jerry Brown is the real Jimmy Carter," quipped former Rep. Allard Lowenstein, who is functioning as a campaign strategist and adviser.

Mr. Carter is not relinquishing the outsider's role easily. Instead, in campaign appearances here he hammered away at another paradox of the Brown campaign, the alliances that the Californian has forged with various factions of the regular Democratic organization. Mr. Carter pictured his opponent as the representative not of a "new generation" but of the old-line "machine."

Asked in an interview who he would bring into government, Gov. Brown replied: "If this thing goes along, if things keep picking up, I'm going to have to give that some thought."

He was similarly vague about issues. He gave the same response to questions about whether he favored covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency or whether he believed military spending should be cut or raised. "I'd like to take a look at that," he said in both cases, arguing that as a new entry into the race he is in a "grace period" in which he does not have to take stands.

"A little vagueness goes a long way in this business," he declared from the podium at Johns Hopkins.

What he offers audiences is his "clarity of mind" and ability to question old assumptions. If the audiences are at colleges or in suburbs, he talks about ecological limitations on growth and what he calls "planetary realism." Usually he gets an enthusiastic response by mentioning the bills he signed in California making it illegal to sell toilets that flush more than 3 1/2 gallons.

But, speaking at Steelworkers Hall to a large crowd of blue-collar workers, he touched on none of those accustomed themes. Instead he tried his hand at rollicking old-style campaign rhetoric, evoking Gov. George Wallace by saying, "Let's send them a message," and the late Robert Kennedy by pleading, "Give me your hand."

The platform behind him was crowded with organization politicians, many of whom had been caricatured in a cartoon in the Baltimore Evening Sun as animals and birds flocking around a figure of St. Francis labeled "Saint Jerry Brown."

"I don't have any hangups with the Democratic party of Kennedy," the former seminarian declared. "I know that Baltimore is the place where Jack Kennedy got one of his greatest sendoffs." The invitation was obvious, and the audience cheered. But friendly as it was, it was not noticeably aroused and, before Gov. Brown had finished speaking, the level of conversation in the hall threatened to drown him out.

Campaigning in New York

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT). —With amiably spoken but bluntly worded attacks on Mr. Carter for assertedly doing one thing and saying another, Gov. Brown tested his "new generation" campaign for president in New York yesterday.

"This campaign emerges as it goes along," he explained on a Manhattan sidewalk.

But he made professionally efficient use of a brief visit to the city, chatting with a celebrity crowd at the home of Diane von Furstenberg, the clothing designer, delivering soberly general answers to a national television audience from a CBS studio, conferring there with Democratic State Chairman James Dugan of New Jersey to line up a visit with that state's slate of uncommitted delegates, and politely maneuvering through one of the disorderly on-the-street news conferences that are a standard of New York political campaigns.

Throughout, in such tentative tones that he often sounded as though he was apologizing for his words as he spoke them, he belabored Mr. Carter, the former governor of Georgia whom he is challenging in the Maryland primary on May 18.

"Where's the real Jimmy Carter?" he asked on the CBS "Face the Nation" show. "What's behind the smile?"

While Mr. Carter was accusing him of seeking support from various Maryland "machine politicians," Gov. Brown said, "at the same time that he says he's not seeking endorsements, he's on the telephone asking for those endorsements."

He was puzzled, he said on the steps outside the studio, at what Mr. Carter was saying and at "who's behind what he's saying..." What did that offhand phrase mean? Was he accusing Mr. Carter of lying?

"I'd rather just say that there appears to be discrepancies."

Then he and his entourage drove off to catch a plane to Nevada where he is entered in the primary on May 25.



Associated Press.

Gov. Edmund Brown jr. and labor leader George Meany.

Treasury Secretary Simon Is Rising Star in GOP Cam

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, May 10.— Treasury Secretary William Simon, eclipsed for months in his role as President Ford's top economic adviser, is shining brightly again in the administration.

Mr. Simon set out last week on a 10-day Latin American diplomatic swing whose primary goal was more political than economic: to win the release of some of the political prisoners jailed by President Auguste Pinochet after he seized power from Salvador Allende in 1973. Nearly 50 political prisoners were released Friday.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simon, a 48-year-old former Wall Street executive who professes to have no desire for elective office, is being mentioned with increasing frequency as a possible Republican candidate for vice-president.

Besides campaigning and raising money for Mr. Ford he has been giving the President political advice. Ironically, however, Mr. Simon's chances for the vice-presidential nomination would be even greater should Ronald Reagan win the top spot, some Republicans contend. Friends of



William Simon

Mr. Simon say that the Secretary would accept to become the running either.

All this is quite a the man who was near out of the administrat last year and who sti has often been relega secondary role in for economic and energy po

For his part, Mr. Simo he has no political in but he stops short of sa he would turn down a tion to elective office.

Mr. Simon said that h leaves the Treasury as at the end of this yea "leaning toward going the private sector and re to being father of fi children and husband once again after four and ter years in Washingto

Despite these wor Simon's actions in rece have encouraged those h been touting him as a p His zeal and effectiven fund raiser for Mr. Fo been unmatched by any in the Cabinet.

At the same time, refrained from attacki Reagan and in the past pressed, in private, co admiration for the form ornia governor, who sha haps even more than h Mr. Simon's passion for budgets and reduced go regulation of business.

This, combined with M image as an effective adv tor, both as Treasury and as chief of energy po ing the oil embargo in Ji him well positioned as a running mate for either or Mr. Reagan.

"Simon would bring ce vantages for Ford," an tration strategist said. " liked in the South, would offset part of Jim ter's strength, if he is t cratic candidate." Mr. presence on the ticket, would help assure en get-out-the-vote efforts vember by party regul whom Mr. Simon also h

On the other hand, t gist said, a decision t much of the South to h and seek additional elect in the North and We probably cause Mr. For to a more liberal candid as Commerce Secreta Richardson.

Mr. Simon's potential tion to a Reagan ticket significantly greater th Ford campaign, acco several administration a

© Los Angeles Time

Study Shows Dissatisfaction

U.S. Voters Seen Losing Party Allegiance...

By Thomas P. Ronan

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT). —Three political scientists have concluded after a study of voting patterns that the U.S. public is "more detached from political parties than at any time in the past 40 years" and that it is deeply dissatisfied with the political process.

Accompanying a steady erosion of allegiance to political parties, they found, has been an increasing tendency to vote on the basis of issues rather than party loyalty.

Norman Nie, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago; Sidney Verba, professor of government at Harvard University, and John Petrocik, assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Los Angeles, told of their findings in "The Changing American Voter."

The 400-page book, the outcome of a study made for the Twentieth Century Fund, was published yesterday by the Harvard University Press.

1960 Book

The findings, based primarily on a review of voting from 1956, when the late President Dwight Eisenhower was elected to his second term, through 1973, contrasted with those in "The American Voter," published in 1960. This stressed the tendency of voters to cast ballots on the basis of personality and party rather than issues.

The authors do not touch on developments in the current primaries. But they told newsmen that the crossover of Democrats in the Texas and Indiana primaries to vote for Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination was an indication of the erosion in party fealty.

As evidence of the dissatisfaction with the political process, they mentioned the anti-Washington feelings of many voters. This, they said, had benefitted Mr. Reagan, the former California governor, and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, neither of whom was identified with the federal government.

They also cautioned that despite the changes, the importance of party affiliation in voting should not be underestimated. Prof. Petrocik said this was "still more important than anything we have a handle on."

In their book, they said there were many reasons for the changing patterns but that they would focus on two—"new issues and new people."

"The public has changed in response to the issues that have shocked the polity in the past two decades," they said.

"Race, Vietnam, the urban crisis, Watergate and the economic recession of the mid-1970s have had profound effects on the public, not only because they are important issues but also because they are issues that cut across the old alliance patterns of American politics."

Asserting that the new issues had had the greatest effect on new voters, they said the political process had not appeared responsive to the issues nor had the political parties been able to present clear alternatives "and with many of the issues a response to one group appears as a lack of response to another."

...While Rich Nebraska Town Is Uneasy on Primary Day

By Seth S. King

YORK, Neb., May 10 (NYT).— There is an air of bustle about this well-scrubbed little town in eastern Nebraska and the smell of prosperity hangs over it.

Yet most of York's people are vaguely discontented and distrustful today and there is a pronounced lack of enthusiasm for all of the politicians now trying to become the next president.

"There's a general feeling of dissatisfaction all through Nebraska with they know not what," said John Riddell, who has been practicing law here for 50 years.

"The recession hasn't touched us. There's a job around here for just about anybody who really wants it. But people somehow feel the government isn't working the way it should and they want to get it out of their lives. The dead cats are being dragged out every day in Washington. People are discovering a lot of things some of us have known all along. They're still not really mad at anybody. But they really aren't happy about any politician, either."

York is a bellwether community in this corn-growing area of east-central Nebraska, 45 miles west of Lincoln. Its 8,000 residents prosper or languish in direct proportion to how the farmers around here are doing and virtually all of the town's small, thriving industries are related to agriculture.

A GOP Stronghold

Like similar towns throughout Nebraska, York is conservative. Registered Republicans outnumber Democrats, 2 to 1, and York has not voted for a Democratic president since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. So when they go to the polls in the state primary tomorrow, most of York's voters will select either President Ford or Ronald Regan.

The last four years have been unusually kind to York's farmers and the town has boomed. But the storage bins are still full of corn and with another huge crop in sight, the people are becoming uneasy at the prospect of a price-depressing grain surplus.

"The embargo Ford put on grain sales to Russia last summer has hurt him here more than anything else," Donald Gillan, general manager of the York Daily News-Times, told a visitor recently.

Dean Sack, president of the York State Bank for the last 24 years, was sitting in his modest corner office watching a steady flow of customers at the teller windows.

"Our problems in York are pretty clearly identified," he said. "There's too much government messing in our lives and too many people asking just what in hell is going on in Washington. But I think Ford is trying to do something to stop it. Reagan's a sharp fellow, but I think he's talking about things he can't deliver on."

What disturbs York's voters most is what they regard as an excess of government interference, said Gerald Hoffmaster, a furniture-store manager. Mr. Hoffmaster, who has been active in York's Republican politics for many years, said he believed Mr Ford would carry the preference primary vote by a few percentage points "just because he's the incumbent."

Lukewarm Electorate

"There's no great enthusiasm for him," he said. "But there's no great antagonism either, so he may get by."

"People here think the Ford administration has worked too hard for cheap food," said Leroy Vineyard, manager of the York Milling and Elevator Co., who has served three terms as the town's Republican mayor.

"A lot of the farmers we do business with want a change," he said. "They're all worried about a grain surplus building up. They don't know whether Reagan would do them any good or not. But they at least can register a protest that way.

"I'm definitely not a Reagan man. He's making too many wild promises. But the underlying thing with the farmers is that when they're doing real well, like they are now, they don't need the government and they want it out. Reagan does real good for himself by talking about doing just that."

Mr. Vineyard said: "For a solidly Republican community, a surprisingly large number of people around York are concerned about who the Democratic candidate is going to be.

"If whoever he is comes up with a better farm program, he might do all right around here in November. At this time, I'd vote for Ford. But I wouldn't say that, if a Democrat came up with a good program, I wouldn't give him a good look before I voted."

Jens Bjoerneboe, Norway Novelist, Is Dead at 56

OSLO, May 10 (AP).—Jens Bjoerneboe, 56, the novelist and playwright, was found dead in his house at Veierland, 100 kilometers south of Oslo, last night.

Most of Mr. Bjoerneboe's novels were translated into English, German, Dutch, Italian and Nordic languages.

His plays—the two most widely recognized being "Semmelweiss" (1968) and "Amputation" (1971) were staged in Scandinavia and Europe.

His major novels were "Jonas" (1955), "The Moment of Liberty" (1966), "The Powder House" (1969) and "The Silence" (1973).

His last novel, "The Sharks" (1974), became a bestseller in Norway and throughout Scandinavia.

Mr. Bjoerneboe was born at Kristiansand. He was educated as a painter at the state academy in Oslo, and worked for many years as a teacher at the Rudolf Steiner School in Oslo before devoting himself entirely to writing.

Kenneth Walker

SYDNEY, May 10 (UPI).— Kenneth Walker, 25, a member of the U.S. singing group the Platters, was found dead in his hotel room today.

The police said Mr. Walker was found in his bed by fellow singer George Allen. He appeared to have been dead some time before he was found.

The police said there appeared to be no suspicious circumstances and that a routine autopsy would be conducted to determine the cause of death.

The Platters have been appearing in Australia for about six weeks.

S. Athinahappan

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, May 10 (AP).—The minister without portfolio in the prime minister's department, S. Athinahappan, 51, collapsed and died yesterday while speaking at a dinner.

U.S. Wheat Crop Is Estimated 12% Less Than 1975

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI). —The Agriculture Department today estimated the 1976 winter wheat crop at 1.459 billion bushels, down 12 per cent from last year's record but big enough to promise abundant supplies and comparatively stable consumer prices for the coming year.

The new estimate, based on May 1 conditions, was down 192 million bushels from the 1975 crop of 1.651 billion bushels—largely because of a fall and winter drought in the Southwest—and was 37 million bushels below the initial 1976 crop estimate of 1.496 billion bushels, issued in December.

In spite of the drought losses, however, officials say that a combination of factors including smaller-than-predicted export sales from the 1975 crop and an expected upswing in production of 1976 spring wheat may lift total wheat supplies for the year beginning July 1 above the current season's 2.5-billion-bushel total.

Agriculture analysts said that a crop of the size now in sight could fill all domestic and foreign markets in the 1976-77 marketing year—including sales to Russia—with enough left over in the summer of 1977 to produce a second straight increase in reserve supplies.

OPEC Ministers Meeting in Paris

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters).— Finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries began meeting here today amid strict security precautions to work out the final details of an oil-based aid fund for developing nations.

Police ringed the International Conference Center near the Avenue des Champs Elysées and police marksmen took up position on nearby rooftops as ministers began arriving for the meeting.

At their previous meeting in January, the ministers agreed on aid commitments of $800 million this year, $200 million short of the original target.

8 Killed in Java Crash

JAKARTA, May 10 (Reuters). —Eight persons were killed and dozens injured when a crowded bus and a train collided near Wonokrono in East Java, the police reported.

Argentina A On A-Proces

BUENOS AIRES, May —Argentin has announ it will build Latin Ame plants to make heavy w can refine its own ura posits for atomic energ tion.

Capt. Carlos Castro of the Atomic Energy sion, announced that plant would begin op 1980 and a second in did not say when co would start or where would be located.

Capt. Castro said th plans to build two nuc power plants in Argen provide technology fo Peru. Argentina began the continent's first nucl plant in 1974. The built by Siemens, a We company.

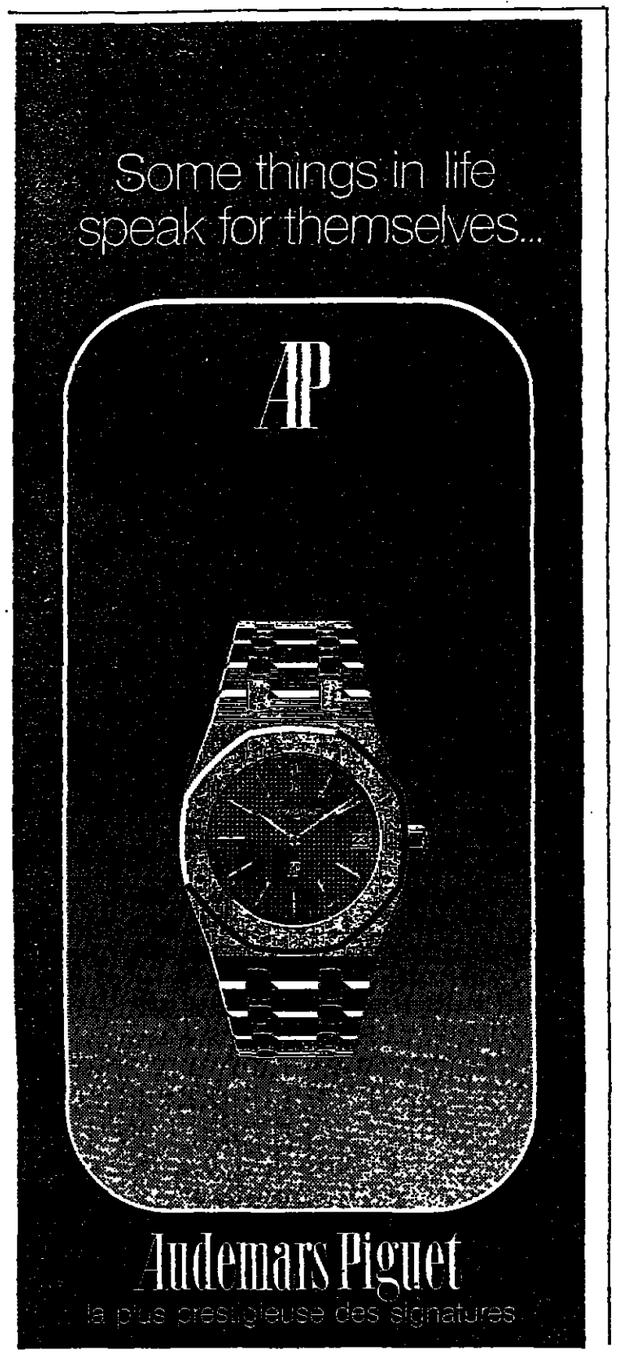
King Assassin L In Attempt for

CINCINNATI, May —James Earl Ray, the assassin of Dr. Marti King jr., who now ass innocent, today lost attempt to change his and stand trial.

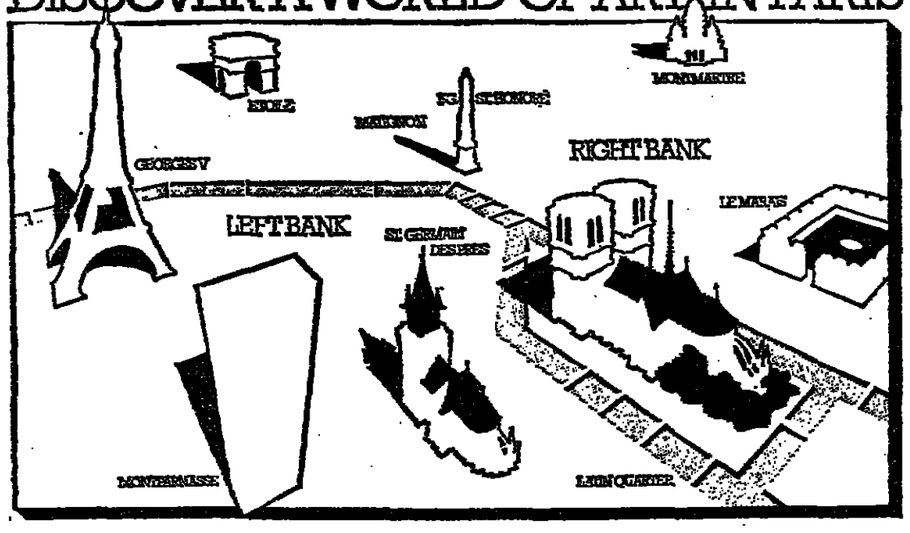
The U.S. Sixth Circ of Appeals, in a 3-0 rul ed that Ray had intelli voluntarily pleaded killing the civil-rights 1968 and had received legal advice. Ray is ser year sentence at the state prison in Nashvil

Streetwalkers Ma

PIACENZA, Italy, (AP).—A group of 30 have demonstrated in of this north Italian ci test a ruling closing the boulevard where



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هكذا من الأهرام

...retary S...CIA Says U.S. ...r in Co...Leads Reds ...n Big Ships

...ubmarine Program ...lso Tops Russia

By John W. Finney

...ASHINGTON, May 10 (NYT). ... Central Intelligence Agency ...alysis made public yesterday ... Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., shows ... in the last five years the ...ited States outspent the Soviet ...on almost 2 to 1 in the con...ction of major warships.

...he CIA data, supplied in re...se to a request from Rep. ...in, estimated that, in terms ...ollar costs, the Soviet Union, ...ween 1971 and 1975, spent $2.5 ...on on major surface com...ants while the United States ...t $4.9 billion.

...he United States also outspent ... Soviet Union by about one-...d in construction of general ...ose or attack submarines. The ... reported that the dollar cost ... the Soviet submarines be...n 1971 and 1975 was $3.3 bil... while the U.S. total was $4.4 ...on.

Looming Red Fleet

...a statement, Rep. Aspin ... "The CIA figures pull the ...out from under the Navy's ...as about a looming Red fleet." ...n an attempt to stampede ...press into approving a huge ...building program," he said. ... Pentagon has been painting ...opposite picture that the ...et Union is outspending and ...uilding the United States on ...l ships."

...the first step in an expand...long-term shipbuilding pro..., the administration last ... asked Congress to add $1.2 ...n and five ships to its ...nal $6.3-billion shipbuilding ...et for the coming fiscal ... The Senate Armed Services ...mittee will decide this week ...her to adopt the administra...s program, which shifts the ...asis away from nuclear-...red ships, included in a bill ...dy approved by the House.

...ly if minor surface com...its of less than 1,000 tons ...auxiliary ships, such as oilers, ...included, according to the ... study, has the Soviet Union ... outspending the United ...s on naval construction.

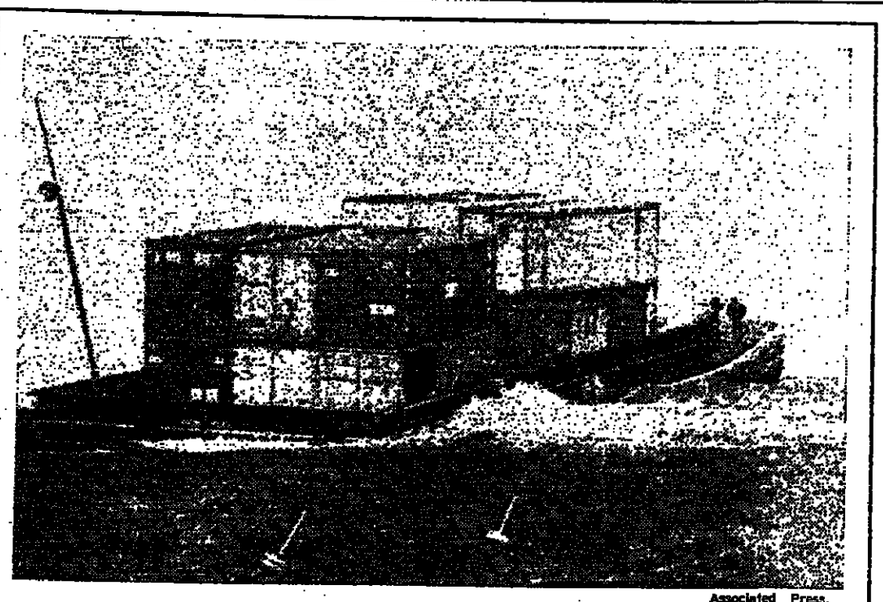
More Smaller Ships

...e CIA analysis showed that, ...erms of 1974 dollars, the ...et Union spent $10 billion on ...ral purpose naval vessels be...n 1971 and 1975 while the ...ed States spent $9.8 billion. ...he Soviet total, however, $3.5 ...n went for less than 1,000-... ships and $1.7 billion for ...iaries, while the United ...s spent $200 million for ...r combatants and $300 mil... for auxiliary ships.

...e CIA comparisons are made ...he basis of how much it ...d cost the United States, in ...ollar terms, to build the ...t ships. To a certain extent, ... Aspin observed, the com...on tends to "puff up" the ...t figures since the calcula... are based on "how much ...uld cost the United States ...uild the ships in this coun...ith our higher labor costs."

...azil Censors ...% of Magazine

...ASILIA, May 10 (AP).—Gov...ent censors have banned 93 ...ent of the written material ...red by a Brazilian maga... for an edition on women's ... the magazine reported. ...rimento said that the edi... which it derided not to ...h after the censoring, had ...intended to show life in ... from the standpoint of the ... suffering" people. It said ...uld have shown that 82 per ...of the female work force in ... does work that is consider... economically unproductive." ...specific reason was given for ...ng the material. The mili...-led government requires ...riento, a liberal journal, and ...l other publications to sub...il material to federal police ...s before publication.



Associated Press.

YO-HO-HO AND A BARGE OF WINE—Four men, one armed with a rifle, have claimed possession of this barge filled with French wines, perishable foods and dry goods that went aground off the Massachusetts coast while it was being towed to New York. The Coast Guard has a cutter standing by but has said it will take no action until ownership of the barge's $500,000 cargo is settled in court.

Senate Report Says Presidents of Both Parties Used FBI

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (WP).—Democratic and Republican administrations alike have consistently succumbed to the temptation of using the FBI for electronic surveillance, Senate investigators reported yesterday.

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said that wiretaps and bugs have been used "to serve the interests of presidents in almost every political arena," often in violation of the meager procedural safeguards periodically laid down to prevent abuses.

In a 78-page report, the committee staff said that the consistency of the practice, under "administrations of both political parties," demonstrated "the immense danger of vesting authority over the use of such techniques solely within the executive branch."

The document, one of a series of 13 that the committee began releasing last week, contradicted in many ways a weekend speech by FBI Director Clarence Kelley in which, for the first time, he publicly placed blame for FBI wrongdoing on the late J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Kelley took the position that most of the abuses occurred during the twilight of Mr. Hoover's long tenure and suggested that shorter terms for FBI directors might solve the problem.

The Senate report, however, not only contained evidence of abuses quite early in Mr. Hoover's career, but also hints of an erratic determination in his later days to permit fewer of them.

For example, the Senate investigators found that, from the early 1960s at least, Mr. Hoover put a ceiling on the number of warrantless surveillance operations.

Until the mid-60s, the report said, "the maximum figure was approximately 80. Then, in response to a controversial investigation headed by the late Sen. Edward Long, Mr. Hoover ordered the bureau to cut the number of such operations in half.

The number "in the security field" alone, the report said, was reduced from 76 to 38 "and remained close to the latter figure for several years thereafter."

Started in 1940

The Senate study laid out a widespread sampling of abuses, beginning in 1940 with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's insistence, in the face of a short-lived wiretapping ban by Attorney General Robert Jackson, that the practice was necessary against "persons suspected of subversive activities..."

By 1941, the bureau was spying on, among others, labor leader Harry Bridges, who discovered the tap. When it came out in the press, according to an account by former Attorney General Francis Biddle, Roosevelt got a briefing from Mr. Hoover and then, with a broad grin, slapped the FBI director on the back, saying, "By ... Edgar, that's the first time you've been caught with your pants down."

In 1945, a wiretap was turned against a former Roosevelt White House aide, whose activities reportedly chagrined President Harry S Truman, on the ground that his actions might "interfere with the proper administration of government."

The aide's name was not mentioned but, according to reliable sources, it was Washington lawyer Thomas Corcoran. According to the Senate study, "more than 175 reports overheard on this wiretap, which continued until 1948, were delivered to the Truman White House."

President Dwight Eisenhower's attorney general, Herbert Brownell, was criticized in the report for asserting in 1954 that even bugs in a bedroom might be necessary and for giving a blank check to "unrestricted use of this technique in the national interest."

During the Kennedy administration, the report showed, Attorney General Robert Kennedy not only initiated an extensive series of taps and bugs for a sugar-lobby investigation, but also decided, once the administration got the legislation it wanted, that "he did not feel there was justification for continuing this extensive investigation."

The targets of the government's eavesdropping ranged from suspected Communists to Ku Klux Klansmen, Puerto Rican nationalists, members of the new left, pro-Arab groups and black nationalists such as Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X.

The scope would have been broader still if all requests had been approved. According to testimony from former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, he turned down requests to tap former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban during a visit to the United States, as well as an employee of the United Nations Secretariat, the Tanzanian mission to the UN, the office of the agricultural counselor at the Soviet Embassy and a correspondent for Tass.

Immigrants Cite Housing, Racism

Militancy Grips Foreign Workers in France

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, May 10 (NYT).—After decades of virtual silence and acceptance of the lowest place in French society, the foreign workers in this country, who do many of the menial, dirty jobs the French no longer accept, are turning to militant action to attract public attention to their complaints.

The 2.3 million foreign workers, most of them from North Africa, black Africa or Portugal, have begun to produce their own activist leaders after years of waiting for help from right-center governments, opposition leftist political parties and the powerful leftist-oriented French labor unions.

The workers' leaders, with a few sympathetic Frenchmen, are using a new tactic—the rent strike—to dramatize their grievances, which include demeaning living conditions for single men in government-provided housing, official harassment of the movement's chiefs and what they term French racism.

For the present, in an economy with a serious unemployment problem, the new leaders of the foreigners are not demanding wage increases.

But with an estimated 12,000 workers refusing to pay rent in more than 20 state-operated apartment units for single men in the industrial suburbs of Paris, the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was provoked to act. The action was an Easter weekend police raid, on the orders of Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, at several of the housing complexes, in which 16 workers' leaders were rounded up and deported to their home countries.

Raid Protested

The raid, defended by Mr. Poniatowski as necessary to protect public order because of alleged threats on the lives of housing employees and other worker-tenants, produced indignant public protests among leftist politicians, as well as from two Roman Catholic bishops in ...e Paris suburbs, where about 60,000 workers, all but 15 per cent of them foreigners, live in the government housing units.

After the deportations and protests that the foreigners' human and civil rights were being violated, several street demonstrations were organised and the unions have now pledged continuing support of the rent strike.

Basically, the rent-strikers are insisting that they will not pay more than $40 a month for a room 6 feet by 10 feet, while the government agency that operates the buildings wants them to pay about $60. The workers, with an average monthly pay of about $400, say they send half their money abroad to their families.

"The immigrant workers do the most disgusting jobs; the French won't do them," said Bassirou Dirra, a worker-activist and professed Marxist from Mali, as he stood outside the Allende housing unit in the suburb of Saint Denis.

Mr. Dirra, a 27-year-old assistant in a jewelry house, said that the action committee he heads at the Allende House had agreed to pay a small government-stipulated rent increase in December and to end a 14-month rent strike after the state agency agreed to reduce the rent increases a few dollars a month and to install curtains, refrigerators and a pay telephone in the building. Now with the strike growing among immigrant tenants of other housing units, Mr. Dirra is planning a new strike at the Allende House.

The Allende House, which has 304 tenants, is clean, recent visitors found, with the small rooms very well lighted but narrow. The building, like most of the 250 similar units operated by the government for single males, has a beer and soft-drink bar, a television room, a game room and a communal kitchen for each floor.

The government gives French-language classes in most of the houses. Several of the buildings have soccer teams. Some of the tenant workers said in casual conversations that they were not particularly discontented. Others said that two of the principal problems were rules forbidding women to spend the night in their rooms and the attitude of the French resident managers, some of whom are veterans of the French-Algerian war and allegedly have racist feelings toward North Africans.

The resident manager of the Allende house, Jacques Dessaulles, stood in the lobby of the building and, in the presence of visitors, acknowledged that he had fought in Algeria in the 1950s and asked a group of Algerian tenants: "Am I a racist? Now's the time to say it if you think so." Some of the Algerians smiled, some looked at the floor, all remained silent.

Mr. Dessaulles said in an interview that he permitted the men to have women in the rooms, despite regulations forbidding it, but that problems arose when men in neighboring rooms complained of the noise.

Racist Views Charged

At the Romain Rolland House, a few miles away from the Allende House, the rent strike is continuing. The leaders of the strike committee — a young Frenchman named Didier Massiou and several Algerian workers who declined to give their names—said several managers of the building in the last few years had expressed racist views.

"One took the North Africans aside and told them he liked them, understood them, and that the black Africans were like animals," a young Algerian said. "Then he told the blacks that the Algerians were bad; that he knew them from the war. He was trying to divide us."

In Paris, officials of Sonacotra, the agency that operates the housing units, confirmed worker statements that neither the Communist party nor the leftist-dominated labor unions were backing the rent strike.

The agency officials said they could do nothing further to try to settle the eight-month strike, which has so far cost the government $4 million in unpaid rent. The agency has permitted the strikers to remain in residence but has not allowed newly vacated rooms in strike buildings to be filled.

Immigration Declines

PARIS, May 10 (Reuters).—Only 25,591 foreign workers entered France last year—a drop of 60 per cent—following a government decision in 1974 to halve immigration except from Common Market countries.

Labor Ministry statistics showed that the biggest cuts affected Turkey, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and Morocco.

Mayor of Tours Defeats Left in Assembly Voting

TOURS, France, May 10 (Reuters).—The conservative mayor of Tours, Jean Royer, won a surprisingly strong victory in a parliamentary by-election here yesterday in which the opposition left received only a modest vote.

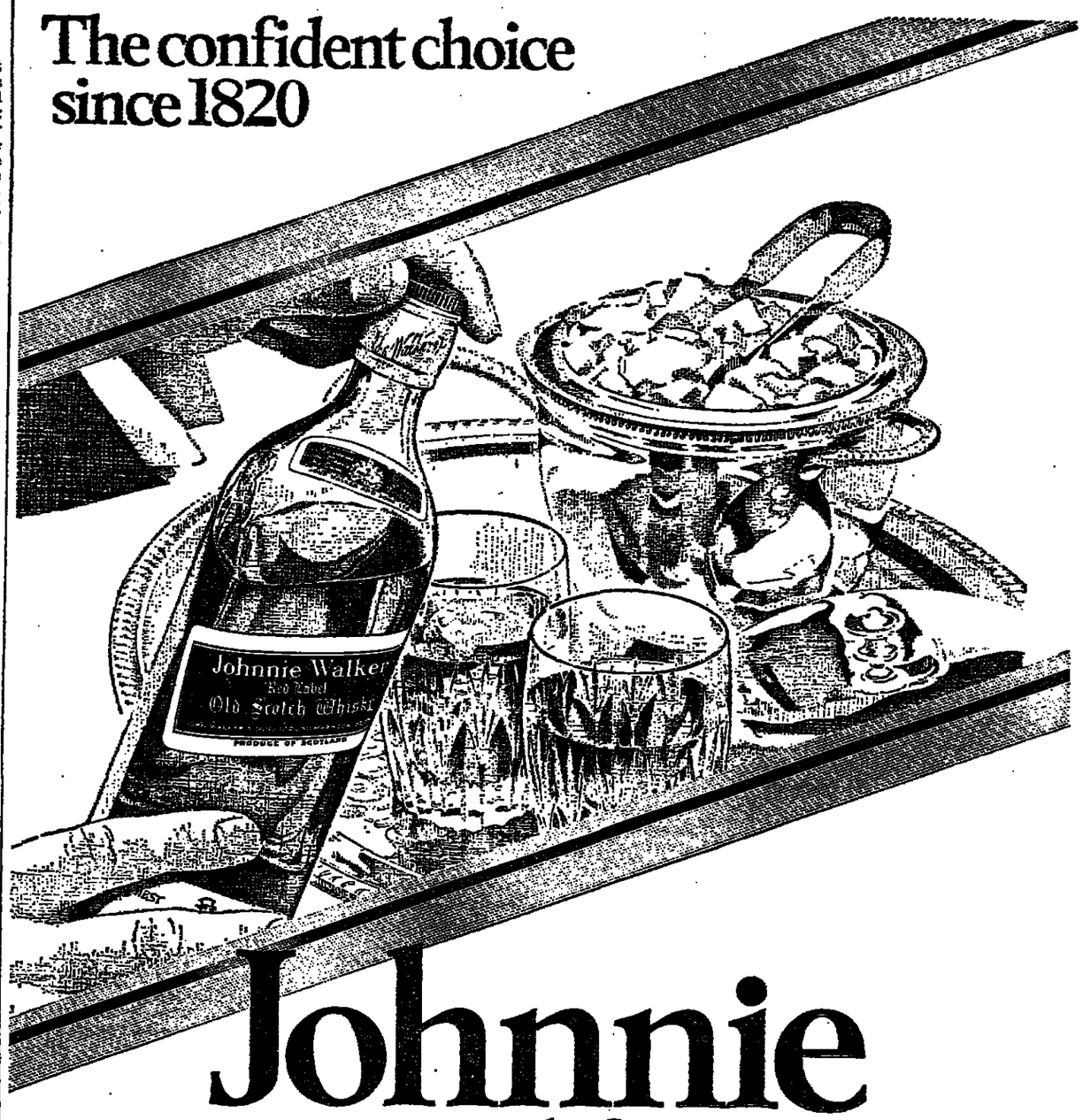
Mr. Royer, a former presidential candidate who made a reputation as an anti-pornography crusader, gained a 56-per-cent majority in a field of nine candidates and thus avoided a runoff next week.

The result was comforting for France's government majority, although Mr. Royer ran without its formal backing.

The Socialists scored 31.5 per cent but their 4-per-cent gain was less than their advances in recent local elections.

The Communists, despite a change of image by dropping the hammer-and-sickle symbol in favor of a green ball meant to symbolize the quality of life, made little impact. Their vote fell by 1 per cent from their 1973 general election tally of about 19%.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Tuesday, May 11, 1976

Treating World Poverty

His African trip provided Secretary of State Kissinger with two occasions on which to respond to the less developed countries' aspirations to reduce the real economic gap and the felt psychological gap between the world's rich and poor. This is a concern ever more central to U.S. foreign policy, since there is in the United States a certain sense of guilt about global poverty, reinforced by forebodings of OPEC-like reprisals by producers of commodities other than oil. Ending too long a period of neglect, Mr. Kissinger joined the issue last fall in what was widely taken as a constructive response to Third World demands for major changes in the world economy. But the Third World's intemperate attacks on Zionism and on other matters of U.S. political concern subsequently dissipated much of that incipient spirit of accommodation. The result was that Mr. Kissinger went to Africa realizing that, whatever the foreign policy considerations at stake, he did not have much political room.

* * *

His first pronouncement was a dramatic proposal to "roll back the desert" in the sub-Saharan drought-prone region of the Sahel. The price tag given was $7.5 billion and the impression given was that of a huge U.S. initiative. Actually, the plan, which experts deem a promising one, had long been in the international works. The money is to be provided by many sources and spent over a period of 10 years. The U.S. share amounts to the annual $100 million-plus that the United States had already said it would provide.

The more important occasion was the Nairobi session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the leading forum in which the poor, very poor and newly rich members of the Third World (no monolith) have tried to work out their own differences and lean on the developed states. Most countries of this "bloc," finding self-reform difficult, instead seek resources primarily from the United States: Commodity agreements to support the price of their main exports; cheap technology unencumbered by patents; debt relief, including relief of the immense debts run up to Third World oil states; easier access to Western markets, and Third World power in global economic decision-making.

Skipping the touchy matter of self-uplift, Mr. Kissinger bore down principally on commodities. But where many producers want the assurance of steady and consumer-subsidized markets, he proposed a new "bank" to funnel private capital into resource development. Few people outside the State Department see much need for a new bank. The idea is not strongly supported by other Executive departments. The Congress will probably pay more heed than Mr. Kissinger to corporate misgivings. The controversial record of Western corporations, in precisely the extractive industries that the proposal would most affect, is bound to be revived. All this does not necessarily mean it's a bad idea. It means the United States is engaged in a negotiation. The Third World's purpose in initiating the negotiation, with a demand for a "new international economic order," is nothing less than to refit the world economy to new political forces themselves still in a molten stage. It will go on for years.

* * *

There is something more immediate to do. The first U.S. installment of $375 million to replenish the World Bank's window for the very poor, the International Development Association, fell due last February. The full amount has not yet been authorized; the incomplete appropriation was in the U.S. foreign aid bill just vetoed. It is true that some countries seem more interested in exacting fresh psychic revenge from the United States than in seeing real resources transferred through familiar channels like the World Bank. But this does not absolve the United States of commitments undertaken in the past; on this particular commitment, moreover, the commitments of other donor nations hinge. The international community has good reason to be skeptical about U.S words while U.S. obligations to IDA remain unfulfilled.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Defense Payload

Concern over a soaring U.S. defense budget led the Congress to create a seven-member Defense Manpower Commission a few years ago to seek ways to reduce the biggest single element in military costs. The Pentagon, it was noted, was scheduled to pay $22 billion more in fiscal 1974 than a decade earlier, pre-Vietnam, for the pay and allowances of 400,000 fewer personnel.

The problem has become worse since then. The high costs of military manpower have forced further reductions to almost 600,000 below the 1964 level—a 22-per-cent cutback. But manpower costs, now 100 per cent higher than a decade ago, are scheduled to take 57 per cent of the defense expenditures of $100 billion budgeted for the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1.

Neither President Ford nor his chief defense critics in both parties, Ronald Reagan and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., have seriously addressed this central problem of the U.S. military dilemma. Mr. Ford, who seems to be getting congressional approval for the $14-billion rise he has asked in defense budget authority, asserts confidence in the continued adequacy of U.S. military power despite a rapid rise in the quality and quantity of the Soviet strategic and conventional military forces. Mr. Reagan and Sen. Jackson argue that the United States is falling behind and must do even more.

The report submitted by the Defense Manpower Commission after its prolonged study makes it clear that the real problem is the volunteer Army. It has been necessary to make military pay comparable to civilian salaries to recruit even the present reduced level of forces, despite the recession and high unemployment.

To keep a mass army in being by volunteer recruitment—something no other country has attempted in recent memory—may even require lifting military pay significantly above civilian levels once economic recovery takes hold. This conclusion by the Defense Manpower Commission has led it to recommend that the principle of pay comparability be replaced by a grant of authority to a new federal compensation board to raise military pay above civilian levels, if necessary to compete successfully for manpower in a full employment economy.

The commission urges that the standby draft be reconstituted to permit inductions within 30 days of a mobilization call instead of the 90 to 110 days now expected. It adds that "there never had been the expectation that volunteers alone can meet emergency military manpower requirements."

This recommendation deserves favorable action by the Senate, as do various proposals by the commission for better manpower management, which could eventually lead to savings estimated at $3 to $4 billion a year. Moreover, despite opposition by the commission, there should be action on administration proposals to phase out subsidies for commissary stores and to eliminate the 1-percent additional "kicker" every time a 3-percent cost-of-living adjustment is made in retirement pay.

But all the economies proposed by the administration and the commission are marginal compared to the excruciating costs imposed on the defense budget by the volunteer Army.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bell Tolls for Ford

Who will be the U.S. president in November? After the Indiana, Georgia and Alabama primaries an answer is beginning to shape up. In the absence of an unforeseeable reversal of situation, it won't be Gerald Ford, but it might well be Jimmy Carter, his Democratic rival . . . In an election battle waged with simplistic arguments, the Democratic hopeful is more credible than his adversaries. He proposes a return to the "American dream," to the traditional virtues which made the strength of America: honesty, courage, liberty. This may not be overly original, but in a country marked by unceasing disclosures about political or financial scandals (Watergate, Lockheed) it pays off. Messrs. Ford and Reagan are convinced of this and try to play on the same register: But the U.S. President has too weak a personality to be convincing while his Republican image is so strong (he symbolizes the right wing) that he cannot have the slightest chance of success.

—*From France-Soir (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

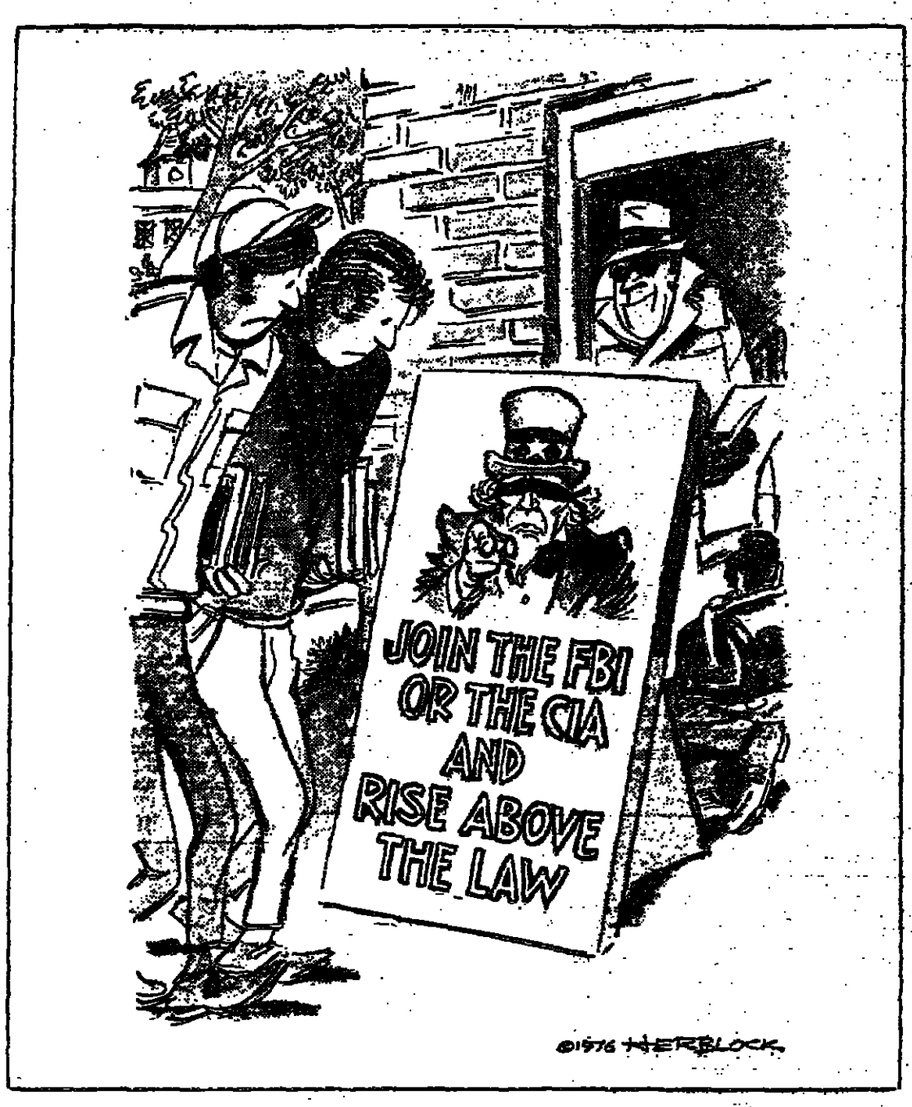
May 11, 1901

PARIS—The ever present controversy as to whether automobile is masculine or feminine has received a new impetus. The newspaper *Figaro says that M. Faguet, the new Academician,* has pronounced in favor of "une" in opposition to the Academy's solemn pronunciamento in favor of "un". Figaro suggests a solution that the sex of the automobile alternate between masculine and feminine according to whether it runs over a man or a woman.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1926

NEW YORK—Nationwide enthusiasm has been aroused by the announcement of Lt. Comdr. Byrd's spectacular nonstop flight to the North Pole and back to Spitzbergen. The first to cable congratulations to the intrepid flier was President Coolidge. The newspapers are full of laudatory comment on the daring and wonderful energy of Comdr. Byrd, who did the deed because he wanted "to get there first."



'76 Campaign: Theater of Absurd

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—There is just no end to the kookiness of this campaign year. No sooner do the Democrats succumb to a man who wants to abolish 1,700 government agencies, none of which he can name, than the Republicans go ga-ga over a fellow who vows a fight to the finish for a canal we've outgrown.

The campaign that looms ahead would be a fitting climax to our antic method of choosing a president. There is Ronald Reagan, riding posse with the 82d Airborne at the Gatun Lock. And here is Jimmy Carter padlocking the office of the government-owned Panama Canal Co., or ordering its merger with its alphabetical neighbor, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., into a super-efficient Department of Transit and Tranquillity.

There is an irrepressible urge, even at this late date, to ask how the heck we wound up with such a pair of front-runners, when we started the year thinking nothing more exotic was in store than good old Jerry Ford and happy, harmless Hubert Humphrey.

Start Again

Could we please, dear god of the primaries, who ruleth all, go back to New Hampshire again and see if we can get it to come out different this time?

Alas, as our President would say, there are no retakes on the road to the Oval Office. But you have to sympathize with those who thought logic might apply to a year when Some Higher Power had decreed that politics would become the theater of the absurd.

Regularly, this reporter and others in the business of writing politics are sandbagged by some sidewinding sociologist studying the impact of the mass media on the presidential selection process.

The academics are shocked to be told that the impact of the press on presidential politics is zilch. The truth is there's no way the press can control a process it can't even begin to fathom.

And I don't know a single person on the press bus who guessed, five months ago, that the way to win this year was to be a pietistic ex-peanut farmer or a jingoistic ex-juvenile actor.

Special Prize

There's a special Pulitzer Prize for Prophecy awaiting any journalist with clips showing advance knowledge that the two most powerful messages in American politics in this Bicentennial year would be: (1) "Love to everybody from Jimmy and Rosalynn and little Amy"; and (2) "To hell with tin-horn dictator Torrijos from Nancy and Ron."

The real work of political journalism is not to provide advance insights into coming events; that is clearly beyond us. Our true skill lies in inventing imaginative rationalizations after the fact for any implausible thing that occurs.

Today, for example, you can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading that Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter have triumphed because they fulfill the two deepest yearnings in the U.S soul.

After the shocks of Vietnam and Watergate, after the Decade of Duplicity, the U.S. voters longed for a president who would never compromise a principle—a man who, like Horton the Elephant, always "meant what he said and said what he meant."

And after the manipulations of professional politicians and Washington operators, they wanted someone whose soul was uncontaminated by the sort of political chicanery familiar to those who inhabited the cesspool on the Potomac.

So, at least, the journalists say, with our retrospective wisdom. And are Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan the men who fulfill these putative requirements? Indeed, they are.

Never mind that, under pressure of political criticism, both Carter and Reagan have repeatedly showed an uncanny ability to rise above principle and slide off uncomfortable issues and positions. Never mind that both these supposed anti-politicians connived actively for a place on their parties' national tickets at previous conventions and are playing the political game this year by rules as hardball as anyone in the race.

What Reagan and Carter really have in common is that they are perhaps the two smoothest talkers on the scene. To a nation that apparently is incurably romantic in its notion of presidential leadership, they offer the myth of spiritual redemption, and a cleansing immersion in patriotic paternalism. All of which is aided and abetted by a press corps adept at turning myth-spreaders into Mythical Media Creatures.

That's hard on real-world plodders, like Jerry Ford, Hubert Humphrey and a lot of literal-minded newspaper scribblers who get nervous when taken to the mountaintop by visionaries of any variety.

But the plodders don't run politics any more. And the journalists do no more than rationalize the inexplicable. So welcome to the campaign of Perfect Love vs. Panama Patriotism.

Widening Horizons

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Some people argue that Western civilization is a blot on, well, Western civilization. They say Western consumption has caused the shadow of scarcity to fall across the entire globe, and that we must brace ourselves for the narrowing of wide horizons.

You may have noticed that many calls for asceticism come from tenured professors and others in whose eyes all sacrifices are beautiful as long as they are not required to make any. For example, four years ago the Club of Rome, a group of 100 businessmen, scientists and professors, published "The Limits of Growth." Three million persons bought this book, a litany of forebodings about the austere future that was supposed to be bearing down upon us.

Second Thought

In 1972 the Club argued that only a prompt end to economic growth could forestall such calamities as famine, war, and overpopulation. Well, the world turns and so does the Club of Rome, which has just executed a maneuver perfected by Rome's taxi drivers—a tight U-turn.

Last month the Club announced, as solemnly as it announced a contrary opinion four years ago, that, on second thought, we will not perish from economic growth after all if the growth includes poor nations.

So as we are getting used to the ashen taste of life's limits, we start hearing from optimists. The Hudson Institute has shoved in its oar, announcing that 200 years hence our children's children's children's children will be living in the lap of abundance.

It is dreadfully hard to cultivate a fashionable melancholy when the seers at Hudson are saying that by 2176 a declining rate of world population growth will mean an abundance of resources, including energy because coal and other fossil fuels are sufficient to last until the development of "virtually eternal energy sources," such as nuclear fusion.

But before you dash out to buy a Buick Electra with the money you had put aside for your great-great-great-grandchildren, remember one thing. Modern prophets generally look at least 200 years ahead because they know in their innermost hearts that they don't know what will befall us in the next 25 years. This utter uncertainty is understandable: Mankind has had precious little experience with economic growth, which began approximately 200 years ago after 10,000 years of economic stagnation. Norman Macrea of the Economist says it well:

"The average Roman citizen in AD 1 seems to have had a slightly higher annual income . . . than his successor citizen in the next great republic (just under $200 a head for the U.S. in 1776). The man of 1776 used much the same energy sources as the man of AD 1 (animal muscle, wind and water); he could travel much the same tiny maximum distance per day; he had much the same materials for tools (wood and iron) . . ."

Since 1776, world population has increased sixfold, the real Gross World Product has increased eightyfold, the distance a man can travel a thousandfold. But man still cannot see far ahead: When one travels that far the landscape is a blur.

One thing is clear. The most frightening shortage, food, may be the most remediable.

Dutch Way

As Macrae notes, if the rest of the world would learn to cultivate land as efficiently as the Dutch do, the world could feed 60 billion people—15 times today's world population. Today only 3 per cent of the earth's surface is farmed. Seventy per cent of the crops in some poor nations are eaten by pests that could be easily controlled.

The most serious inefficiency in world food production is the conversion of grain into livestock. Today the world's pig population consumes seven times more primary protein than North Americans consume. Horses, many used only for recreation, consume more than the Chinese. Cows, a third of them in African and Asian countries and serving no nutritive purpose, consume more grain than all the world's humans.

It is an old story. Human behavior, which is changeable, is more important than the finiteness of the earth's resources as a cause of human problems. So there are grounds, however slight, for hoping that the future will not be quite as bad as many people have expected. But of course that still leaves a lot of room for badness.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

When and if the Communists do join the government, they are gambling on what could be a colossal flop.

ROME. — Since any politician who is really dying to take Italy over right now probably ought to have his head examined, it is a question whether the Italian Communists — who certainly don't need their heads examined —are quite as gung-ho about this proposition as they may seem.

Of course they might not get the chance to do it anyway, or not just yet; for all the hullaballoo about an ineluctable Communist triumph in the June 20 elections, Italian voters are notorious for the grain of caution that keeps popping up on their way to the polling-booth. But even if the Communists here do come out as well as or better than the ruling Christian Democrats, they could hardly choose a more hideous moment to assume government responsibilities.

This happens to be the moment when Italy's inflation rate is running to the equivalent of 50 per cent a year. Its currency has lost over 30 per cent in value in just the last three months. Its foreign debt has shot up to over $15 billion in the last three years (thanks at least partly to the fact that Italians are Europe's largest importers of diamonds, scotch and champagne).

Internal Debt

Its interna. debt, too enormous to keep precise track of and growing exponentially, is reliably estimated to have hit about $100 billion by now. Its industrial investments dropped roughly 25 per cent in 1975, its major industries are operating at about 70 per cent of capacity if not less, its labor costs have risen 150 per cent in the last five years, by far the steepest and swiftest rise in the Common Market, productivity in its key auto industry (to take just one case) is said by Fiat to be an average 20 per cent below its Common Market competitors—in spite of which Fiat has just agreed to union demands for a 39-hour week, the only car company in Europe to accept this. Its mastodontic ministerial bureaucracy has yet to abolish some 60,000 public boards and institutions officially listed as "useless" some years ago, still costing the government an annual $3.5 billion, and such is the state of this bureaucracy meanwhile that it has not yet disgorged a dime of the $6 billion allocated almost a full year ago to streamline Italian industry.

As nothing is impossible in politics, especially Italian politics, it may not be altogether impossible to find a way out of this dreadful economic mess. The point is, though, that the mess is in fact essentially a matter of politics, and no amount of boning up on economic theory (which Communist leaders are reportedly doing like mad these days) is likely to help them much.

What has brought Italy to such a pass is not simply a succession of boneless democratic governments. First of all, these governments might not have been quite so boneless if they had been goaded into action by a Communist party authentically in the opposition instead of one mostly interested in making a deal with the governments' leaders. Secondly, the Communists have either failed or not even tried to impose genuine restraints on their own trade union followers since the hot autumn of 1969, a wildcat rebellion which, from then to now, has kept the Communist party not so much in the lead of the trade unions here as in hot pursuit.

Towards Bankruptcy

The resulting rise in labor costs and fall in productivity are no less important than the misdeeds of a sclerotic government and parasitic bourgeoisie in pushing Italy towards bankruptcy. By the same reasoning, the Communists are as much to blame as anybody else for failing to get it into the Italians' heads that they cannot continue indefinitely to live far beyond their means.

When it comes to the run on the lira, furthermore, it is a useless and dangerous illusion for the Communists to blame it all on international banks. Unquestionably, Italy's weak currency has encouraged wildly profitable speculation by dozens of banks, reportedly including a large if not actually preponderant number of Soviet and other Eastern European banks speculating a[gainst] ward sales of the lira. [The] biggest single reason [for] stunning drop in the lira since January has been [the] of a Communist party [on] foot practically in the [Pre]ment's door: enough to [set] frantic panic-flight of [cap]

When and if the Commu[nists] do join the government, they would be gambling on might well be a colossa[l]. Among other things, they have to somehow restore [con]fidence of Italian indust[ry] presumably by muzzling the[m] ers, reassure the workers they mean to do nothing sort, inspire trust in fore[ign] vestors and bankers. [One] spokesman for Hambros [Bank] don said recently, are [all] fectly willing to back Ital terprises someplace else[, I] say—but not to risk sheki[ng] ny on Italian soil, and [that] Italy's rich relatives in [the] Common Market and NA[TO] they are in no way end[ors]ing either Western Europe's [best] interests or military secu[rity] they fail in this last es[say] they will have had it. [They] couldn't possibly get out present financial hole with[out] lions upon billions of do[llars] sympathetic loans on [easy] terms, nowhere in the wor[ld] found except in the [Common] Market (West Germany, [Hol]ly) and the United State[s].

As things stand so far, [they] take quite a lot of doing [from] the West Germans and Ar[abs] in particular into rushing [to] Italian Communists' rescu[e]. ordinary newspaper re[ports] London or New York in[dicate] no more on NATO's beh[alf] a headline saying that [Enrico] Berlinguer says that as [far] his party is concerned, [Italy] in NATO is no problem.

Small Print

To anyone reading it [in] print, though, what mak[es] problem for Berlinguer [is] the grandfather of all [the] for everybody else in the [North] Alliance. On the day al[ter] linguer addressed the Sov[iet] congress in Moscow, for [the] his own daily paper [the] L'Unita, explained what [he] tually had in mind about [the] "It is unthinkable that [the] Communists should [leave] Atlantic pact as it is," [an] editorial in L'Unita, "espe[cially] a fundamental instrum[ent] American manipulation [of] politics and economies of [the] country and all Western [Eu]nasmuch as the United [States] "a classic expression [of] rialism in the world to[day]. Berlinguer put it in [his] failing to mention that [the] ed States is also the sole protector of Western Eu[rope]. cardinal point of our pol[icy] in NATO would be to re[ject] restructure its internal r[ule]. L'Unita concluded.

As for Berlinguer's st[and] towards the other su[per]overshadowing Europe, [he] hardly have put it mor[e] himself. "It's true that [we] prove the fundamental ju[st]ice of the policy of peaceful [co]tence and distension to[day] pursued by the Soviet U[nion] said in a recent interv[iew] would be irresponsible f[or] to recognize that the Union's peace policy re[flects] all humanity's general [in]

Confidence!

One might add that [it] also be irresponsible fo[r Ber]guer not to recognize t[he] ed statements of this s[ort] remotely likely to win [the] fidence of the only nat[ion] a big enough bankroll [in] Italy out.

Obviously Berlinguer [is] alize how slim his cha[nce] for getting the only kind [of] national backing that [he] justify the risks he'd [be] joining the government [in] calamitous times—the [only] backing that might s[ave] from bankruptcy and [the] party from ruin. Privat[ely] fore, he might well pre[fer] on just as he is, after th[e] elections: Refusing to [be] the official responsibilit[y] government while enjoy[ing] practical privileges. Sl[ow] decline and fall of Ita[ly] mighty Christian D[emo]party give him overki[ll] polls, however, the respo[nse] may be thrust upon hi[m].

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هكذا من الأصل

Marketing Marisa Berenson

By Leonard Sloane

W YORK, May 10 (NYT).— 'In cigarettes, one smokes the rtising. In fragrances, one s the advertising. And in our one believes in the imagery," aking was Adrian Butash, a ar-old marketing man about tempt to market his latest uct," the movie actress and Marisa Berenson.

ere are very few image-bear- eople of importance who are able for commercial commu- ions tie-ins," Mr. Butash nued. "Marisa's aesthetics be- prime attributes for product there is no demonstrable ct to sell or buy. Her sub- e and value from a com- al standpoint is essentially thoroughbred family name the classic cultural clues it es."

marketing of Marisa Beren- s similar in many respects her licensing programs of business and sports person- , although her name, of , is less likely to be asso- with golf clubs or fish and stands.

marketing plan envisions sa" products in various fields such as cosmetics, perfumes and clothes. Also planned are a group of silk screen art prints signed by Miss Berenson, an educational television program about the late Bernard Berenson, the art historian and distant relative, a five-minute syndicated radio program called "The Beautiful Life," a book of photographs to be titled "The Best of Marisa" and a biography covering her first 29 years.

If enough of these are successful others will follow.

Of course, Mr. Butash has yet to sell his first license, but his hopes are high.

"The universal business problem is to conceive a business, develop quality products which can be sold widely to create mass distribution and mass profits and have your product and product name over the years become a household word. Why not start with a household word and, building backwards, construct a business under the name?"

To be sure, the licensing business (in which the licenser's name is actually attached to the product in contrast to the simple "I use" endorsement) is full of pitfalls. Entertainers such as Al Hirt, the trumpeter, and Zsa Zsa Gabor have licensed their names with great hopes but have been disappointed. Sports heroes Mickey Mantle and Joe Namath have had failures. Mark Spitz, the 1972 Olympic swimming champion, says his "lifetime association" with Schick Inc. (the shaving people) ended last year. Yet Arnold Palmer Enterprises is considered a major success in trading on the name of the golfer.

Golfer Johnny Miller's label is an important part of the men's clothing operation at Sears, Roebuck & Co. Johnny Carson of TV fame has his name on clothes produced by Hart Schaffner & Marx with annual volume of $85 million.

The carrot, of course, is the royalties, which would range from 5 per cent to 15 per cent for Miss Berenson, with Mr. Butash's own company, Adrian Inc., to receive 10 per cent of her income from any licensing arrangement.

He envisions that a single clothing licensee could have a Marisa ready-to-wear line with sales of $1.5 million in the first year, $3 million in the second, and $8 million in the third. At a royalty rate of 10 per cent, this would mean $1.3 million to Miss Berenson in three years, and $125,000 of that to his company.

All of which may be in the realm of fantasy, but the market for Miss Berenson is "very very warm," Mr. Butash says. She is the first human he's tried to sell, although he did market two synthetic fibers and was president of American Fashions & Fabrics magazine. He began thinking of merchandising Marisa Berenson in 1972, and a year later made the proposition through her sister, whom Mr. Butash had used as a model. She replied with the word "interesting," in a note, and they signed their contract in February.

Miss Berenson, whose full name is Marisa (a derivative of Maria Louisa) Victoria Schiaparelli Berenson, was born in New York and brought up in Europe but was modeling in New York at the age of 17. She is the granddaughter of Elsa Schiaparelli, the clothes designer, and grandniece of the late Bernard Berenson, the art historian.



Marisa Berenson, object of a campaign to build businesses behind a name.

NYT

Norway Wins TV Prizes

MONTREUX, Switzerland, May 10 (AP).—Norway swept the top three prizes of the Golden Rose of the Montreux Festival for Television Films. "The Nor-Way to Broadcasting," entered by NRK of Oslo, won the Golden Rose Award, the Prize of the City of Montreux and the Press Prize.

Spain Gives Statue Of Quixote to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—A sculpture of Don Quixote, standing 20 feet tall and weighing 66 tons, will be presented to the Kennedy Center on June 3 by King Juan Carlos of Spain. It is the latest in a series of gifts from foreign countries during the U.S. Bicentennial year.

The Spanish government commissioned the work by Aurelio Teno. Mr. Teno has said that he has devoted his professional career to planning Cervantes's Don Quixote as his masterwork.

King Carlos and Queen Sophia will be on a state visit in Washington in early June.

FASHION

Paris Designers Take to the Beach

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 10 (IHT).—Paris designers have not paid much attention to summer fashions in the last few years. With Saint Tropez at its peak, it became useless to try to shop in Paris. But in Saint Tropez, women could head straight for Chez Vachon and later Choses and all the little boutiques on the waterfront and, within minutes, be in style.

Things have changed. Saint Tropez is still popular, maybe still too popular, but it has lost its fashion image. That may explain why Paris designers are thinking about beachwear again.

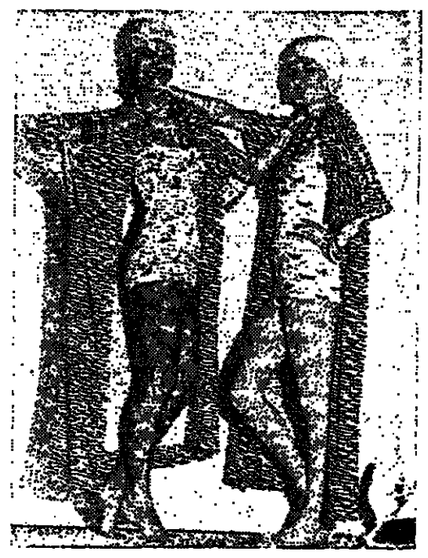
High-fashion collections always included beachwear which, noblesse oblige, was elegant. The day of the two-piece suit, plus a beach towel, are now over.

Karl Lagerfeld, in his Chloé collection (close to couture) started a trend with one-piece suits, "which, much to our surprise, sold by the thousands," he said. Why did he do them? "Because, personally, I hate the sight of a woman having lunch in a two-piece suit. No matter how thin she is, she always has three bulges around the waist. It's ghastly."

Lagerfeld, who claims that the return of beachwear corresponds to a need, offers a lot of white piqué tunics, wrap-around skirts, clam-digger pants and the like. His classic piece of throwaway chic: the crepe de chine T-shirts.

Some of Givenchy's outfits are quite dressy and include no less than four pieces, allowing for a dramatic entrance and a decent exit. Made of red terry cloth, they include a brief two-piece suit, short shorts and a sarong. He also has lots of short, hooded terry-cloth robes over good-looking striped maillots and heavy-linen, hooded, short pantsuits. Long Moroccan robes, gathered at the neck, also look ideal for the beach. The collection is extensive.

Mme. Grès, who is better known for her evening dresses, also devotes a large section of her couture collection to beachwear. Hers is in a class apart, with brown linen two-piece suits and huge skirts cut on the bias. She also offers custom-made skin-tight short shorts, blousons over shorts, butterfly capes over elaborate maillots and one-shouldered capes, clinched by big rope belts.



The Scherrer look for the beach—printed terry cloth robes and coordinated one-piece bathing suits.

Jean-Louis Scherrer has one of the most colorful beachwear-cruise collections with maillots and long terry robes, printed with waves and little boats. His terry turbans are signed by the milliner Paulette.

The Dior collection of swimsuits and accessories is also worth a good look and Patou had a few charming linen wraps over its maillots.

* * *

Loris Azzaro has opened his eighth boutique—this time in New York, at the corner of 64th Street and Madison Avenue.

* * *

Jacques Bergerac, director of Revlon Europe, received the Mercure de l'Elite Européenne award from its committee's president, Bernard de Malherbe. The award, founded 10 years ago, acknowledges efforts by people or firms working at a closer Europe. The bronze winged Mercury statue has already been awarded to, among others, Piaget, Parker Pen France and decorator Jansen.

OPERA IN LONDON:

Cotrubas Sets an Example as Gilda

By Henry Pleasants

DON, May 10 (IHT).—Discussing the aria, "Caro nome," in his Giuseppe Verdi," Francis Toye wrote, many years ago: "A thing uty has been ruined by a succession of fatuous prima donnas." e continued: "It represents a young girl's thoughts of the lover has just left her. It should be sung quietly, without effort, the coloratura falling into its proper place as an expressive tiary, not emphasized like a set piece in a display of fireworks." he announcement that Ileana Cotrubas, a lyric rather than ura soprano, and a true singing actress, would be Gilda in urrent revival of "Rigoletto" at the Royal Opera excited the anticipation that we might at last hear "Caro nome" sung as had said it should be sung. And Saturday night we did.

was a memorably enraptured performance, the centerpiece of sistently sympathetic characterization, and delivered—as Verdi lf said that it should be—sotto voce, ending not with the ionally interpolated hazardous and exhibitionistic high E, but languorous slow trill on the lower E, just as Verdi, who knew usiness, wrote it. Bless her Romanian heart! Had she not red an ill-advised D-sharp in the cadenza and an interpolated E-flat at the close of the "vendetta" she would have merited a benediction.

lsewhere, the interpolated high note plague was conventionally dence, with Alfredo Kraus, otherwise the most stylish of dukes, buting an unconventional (for the tenor) high D-flat at the of the "Addio" duet. Gian Piero Mastromei, as other baritones ompelled to do, closed the "Pari siamo" with the penultimate G that so ill becomes Rigoletto's casual dismissal of his somber hensions as mere folly and another on the weak last syllable efende" in the big scene with the courtiers.

raditional, to be sure, but no less abominable for the fact others feel inspired to conform—or are afraid not to. The al effect of Miss Cotrubas's lingering trill on that lower E d be a happier and certainly more artistic inspiration.

DINING OUT IN PARIS:

Keeping Up With the Newest Stars

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—A number of gastronomically minded Americans who come to France once a year base their dining out on Michelin one-star restaurants, concentrating on newcomers to the ranks. This is good thinking because those new to stardom are likely to be full of ambition and élan.

Among the one-stars, you won't find more brilliance than at Cagna, which also has one red toque in the Gault-Millau guide and a black rooster in the Guide Kléber. Jacques Cagna first received Michelin recognition in 1973 with a mini-restaurant in the 17th arrondissement called La Ficelle.

Last year he moved to a spacious location on the Left Bank and decided that henceforth he would operate under his own name. Michelin transferred the star.

The other day Cagna observed his 20th anniversary in the metier. He is 34.

His father was a successful dentist in Nice; Jacques didn't want to go to school.

One of his father's friends suggested, "Make your son a hotelier. He likes to travel and he will then be able to work anywhere in the world." With this long view in mind, 14-year-old Jacques was placed as an apprentice in the kitchens of the Meurice in Paris, because the friend said that nobody could be a good hotelier who didn't know cuisine.

Young Cagna liked cuisine so well that after he had been promoted to a stint at the reception desk, he begged to go back to the casseroles. At age 22, after eight years experience in kitchens here and there, he opened La Ficelle. His younger sister Anny took care of the reception and the accounting.

The restaurant Jacques Cagna represents serious cooking in an atmosphere that is both pretty and pleasantly unpretentious. There is a stylish terrine composed of *coquilles St. Jacques en mousseüne* with a filet of eel running down the center, a careful composition of strong against gentle tastes and textures. He is rightfully proud of his smooth and rich *foie de canard*. Duck liver, these days, seems neck and neck in popularity with goose liver.

Goose fat, however, is a staple in his kitchen. It is the secret of the delicious potato galettes for which the potatoes are shredded, formed into a flat cake, and sauteed on both sides until crisp and brown. All his potatoes are fried in goose fat.

Cagna deserves an accolade for the way he presents his *rougets de roche*, (a small reddish Mediterranean fish) which he suggests to weight-watchers. The fish are cooked *en papillote* with a little olive oil and basil.

Three of them are arranged fan-wise on an oversized plate. (Using extra large plates is a principle Cagna picked up from the Troisgros brothers, as did Michel Guérard.) The fan motif is continued with alternating ovals of poached cucumber making an attractive scheme of pale green and deep pink. The garnish is a small mound of crunchy young string beans diced into bits as fine as confetti.

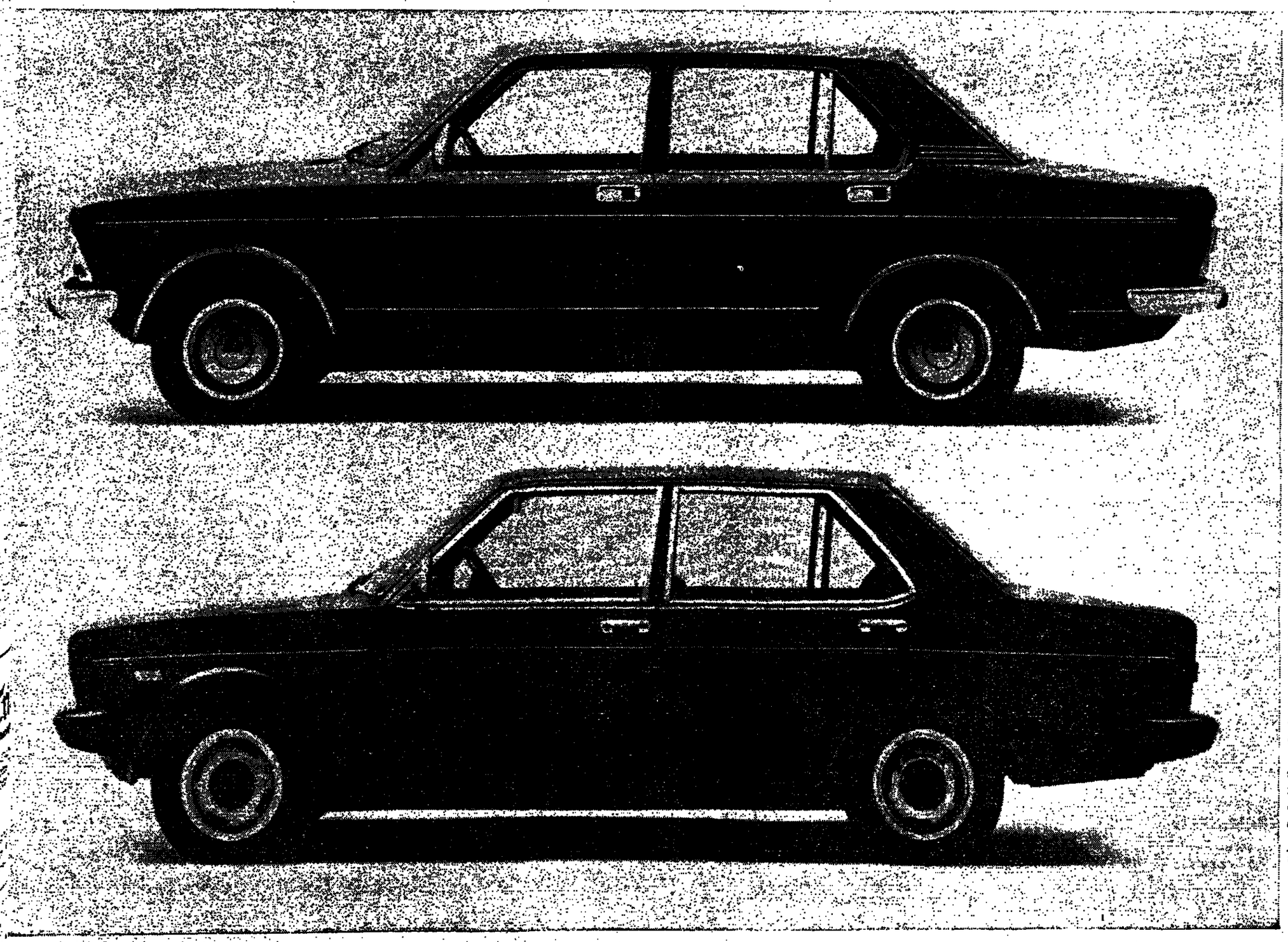
Grenadine de veau au gingembre came into Cagna's dining room via the kitchen door. One of the kitchen boys, a young Cambodian, preferred food fixed in the Cambodian style. The rest of the help were intrigued with his use of ginger. Cagna adapted it, successfully combining ginger with veal medallions.

Cagna may not have liked school but in cooking he takes lessons from everybody. The recipe for his fish soup comes from his grandmother. The soup is thickened not by feculents but by the fish which are forced through a sieve. Because it has no bones, it beats bouillabaisse.

If you have room, try the chocolate cake, *Reine de Saba*. Or settle for a passion fruit sherbet served in a passion fruit.

(Jacques Cagna, 14 Rue Grands Augustins, Paris 6. Tel.: 326. 49.39. Closed Sunday and Saturday at lunch. Average price: 120 francs.)

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FIAT

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 10

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	55	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+⅝
57⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	9	39	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	+⅛
10½	8¼	AcmeClv .50	6	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5¼	4	Adms Millis	8	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13½	7¼	Addressog	14	155	9¾	8¾	9¾	+½
10¼	7¼	Advinv .16e		251	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	14	224	26⅝	26	26⅛	+⅛
44	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		7	41¾	41	41¼	—⅛
9¼	4⅛	Aguirre Co	52	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅞	Ahmans .44	7	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Aileen Inc	17	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
82¾	68½	AirPrd .20b	19	73	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛	+½
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .75	14	63	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
26½	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	353	27½	26⅝	27¼	+¾
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	7	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
25¼	18¾	Alzona .20	13	2	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	x3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+⅜
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z100	87	87	87	+1
17½	11¼	Alaskin .15e	7	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
27¼	14	Albanyin .60	17	11	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
8¼	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	20	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
23⅞	17⅛	Albertsn .72	8	55	19	18¾	18¾	
29⅝	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	111	1056	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
19½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	48	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
28	21⅛	AlconLb .28	22	48	25½	25¼	25¼	+⅛
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	25	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
14⅛	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
43¼	36½	AllgLud 1.80	8	36	38¾	37½	38¼	+1
47½	33⅞	AllgLud pf 3		1	44	44	44	+⅜
20	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	201	18½	18¼	18⅜	
18⅞	9⅞	AllenGrp .60	10	23	18⅜	18½	18⅝	+⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	602	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	—⅞
13⅛	10	AlldMnt .60	7	97	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
14¼	10⅝	AlldProd .68		23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
59¾	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	7	7	50½	50¼	50⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Alld Supmkt		110	4	3¾	4	+⅜
19½	11⅞	AllisChal .40	7	1622	20¼	19¼	20¼	+1⅛
9½	6⅛	AllrtAut .56	9	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
9½	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
52⅞	38½	Alcoa 1.34	30	x353	52	51⅛	51½	+⅝
41½	33¾	AmalSug .3a	3	12	38¾	38½	38¾	+⅛
56½	47	Amax 1.75	14	160	55¼	55	55	+⅝
137⅝	115	Amax pf5.25		1	134	134	134	+4
56¼	52⅝	Amax pfB 3		39	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼
19	11¾	AMBAC .80	8	66	19	18½	18⅞	+⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	8	37	8½	8¼	8½	
21⅛	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	—⅛
22½	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	746	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
55⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		231	54⅞	53⅞	54⅜	+⅞
21¼	15⅛	AAirFill .43	9	15	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		517	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
15⅛	11¾	A Baker .80	4	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
43½	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	9	60	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	+⅜
30¼	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	26	x200	30	28⅝	30	+⅜
12¼	9¾	AmBldM .40	7	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	94	33¼	33⅛	33¼	⅛+
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		7	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	—⅛
3	1⅛	AmCan Mtg		11	1¾	1½	1½	
26⅛	24⅞	A Cyan 1.50	8	325	25⅝	24¾	24¾	—⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		43	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
28⅞	21½	ADistTel .64	10	37	22⅜	21¾	22	—⅜
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		2	13½	13⅛	13½	
23¼	20⅝	AmElPw 2	8	519	21⅞	21½	21⅝	—⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	9	x133	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
6⅝	2⅛	AmFin Svs		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		x46	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		15	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
16⅞	13⅝	A Gnins .68	6	256	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
26⅝	22	A Gin pf1.80		60	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18¾	13	AmHoist .80	4	x49	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—⅛
37¾	31¼	AmHome 1	21	531	34⅛	32¾	33⅝	+¼
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	23	295	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+⅝
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
10⅛	5⅞	A Medici .12	7	57	8¼	7⅝	8	+⅛
8⅞	5⅛	A Medicorp	5	102	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅛
7¼	5⅛	Am Motors	5	402	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
37⅝	32¾	A NatR 2.64	7	181	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+¾
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .30e	5	6	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
14	8¼	A Ship 1.07f	7	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	8	118	25¼	25	25⅛	+⅛
76¾	54½	A Std pf4.75		26	73½	73	73⅛	+1⅛
8¼	6⅝	AmSteril .30	11	179	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
31½	26⅝	AmStrs 1.60	5	18	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
58⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1372	58½	57¾	57⅞	+⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		159	61⅛	60¾	60⅞	—⅛
48¾	45⅝	ATT pfB3.74		23	46½	46⅛	46⅛	
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		5	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
18	15¾	AW4.1pf 1.43		y100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	—⅜
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	13	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .06e	5	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
24¼	19¼	Ametek 1	8	25	22⅞	21¾	22⅛	+⅜
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	11	99	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	45	141	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	+⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	21	250	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1¾	Amrep Corp		19	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	41	43¾	42⅝	43¾	+1½
61½	50¾	Amst pf2.65		2	60¾	60	60¾	+2⅛
41½	34	Amsted 2	6	118	39⅞	38½	39⅛	+⅜
8	5⅜	Amtel .32	6	30	6⅞	6	6⅛	—⅛
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		72	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
31⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	8	76	31⅜	30⅜	31⅛	+⅞
42	35¾	AndCly 1.20	7	11	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	157	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
10½	7¼	Anixter .20	5	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .53f		9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
15¼	10¼	Apache .50	7	27	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17¼	13½	APL Corp 1	5	25	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+½
4⅝	2½	Appld Mag	16	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
60⅛	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	17	114	56¼	56	56⅛	+¼
14⅝	9¾	ArcataN .52	7	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
28	22⅛	ArcatN pf 2		1	27½	27½	27½	+½
27¼	20½	ArchDan .20	12	x333	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
6	3⅝	Arctic Entr	18	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17¼	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	170	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
110	103¾	ArPpf 10.70		z30	109½	109½	109½	
9⅛	6	ArkBest .29r		43	9¾	9	9¼	+¾
26	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	52	25⅜	25	25⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5¼	4½	Armada Cp	13	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	158	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		13	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
52	44¼	Armr pf4.75		z80	50½	50½	50½	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .84	15	55	28½	28¼	28⅜	—⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	5	30	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	7	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—⅛
16	9⅛	Arvin .13e	8	91	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		x75	25¼	24½	24½	—⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	49	233	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
29½	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	202	29⅞	29	29⅞	+⅛
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.50	11	114	35⅝	34⅞	35	—⅛
14¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
4¼	1⅜	Atico Mtg		19	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19¾	17¾	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	16	272	96½	95⅜	96¼	+⅞
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z40	47	47	47	
165¾	137	AtlRch pf 3		7	162¾	162¼	162¼	+1⅜
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		37	63¾	63⅝	63¾	+⅛
5½	3¼	Atlas Corp	16	309	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
11⅞	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	59	9⅜	9	9⅛	+⅛
67¾	54	AutData .40	28	149	64¼	63	64⅛	+1¼
7½	4⅝	Autmind .24	6	84	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
12½	4½	Avco Corp	2	194	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+½
36¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		94	36¼	35⅝	36	+⅞
29⅛	23⅝	Averyint .30	46	37	28¾	28	28¼	—⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
20½	10⅛	AvnetInc .50	7	215	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+⅛
42	21	Avnet pf 1		1	36½	36½	36½	+½
45½	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	18	x1308	46	45⅛	46	+1

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	18¾	BabckWil 1	7	192	29¼	28⅛	29¼	+1⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	6	120	10½	10	10⅛	+⅜
12¼	8⅝	Bakerln .24	8	71	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
54	40⅛	BakrInH .42	13	357	44⅝	43⅝	44	
10¾	8½	BaldDH .68	6	15	10	9¾	9¾	¼
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	7	20	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
19⅞	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	14	107	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+⅛
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	82	25	23¾	24	+⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z20	55	55	55	—⅜
32⅞	18	Bandag .05e	13	487	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
8½	4½	Bangr Punt	3	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
18¾	12½	BangP pf 2		5	16	16	16	
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	25	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅝	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	53	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		29	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅝	26⅝	BarbOil 1.60		21	26⅞	26½	26½	—⅛
18	12⅝	BardCR .22	12	234	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	7	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Basicinc .60	5	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
25¾	22⅝	BatesMf .80	7	22	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
39¼	29	BauschL .60	12	107	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅞
45⅝	37⅝	BaxtTrv .21	26	258	40	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
20⅛	17⅝	BaySTG .88	5	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	28	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	1	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	524	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
28⅝	22¼	Beckmn .28	17	22	26¼	26	26	—⅛
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	18	71	40¼	39⅞	40	+⅛
22⅛	14	BeechA .80	8	177	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Beker .28	6	334	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	6	27	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+⅜
20½	15⅝	Belden 1.20	10	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅛
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36	8	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
25½	25	Bell How .84		48	29⅜	19	19¼	+½
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1	9	x12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
43⅛	40⅝	Bendix n1.72	10	156	44	42¾	44	+1
23⅝	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	155	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
52½	45	Benef pf4 50		z20	49	48	48	
58¾	45½	Benef pf4.30		1	52½	52½	52½	—¾
28½	25½	Benf Spf 2.50		z310	28	27¼	27¼	—¾
4¼	1⅝	BenfSld Mtg		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Benguet B	6	39	2	1⅞	2	
5⅛	2⅝	Berkey Pho		24	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	16	BestProd n	12	168	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	827	41⅝	41	41⅜	+½
81	58	BigThr .52b	21	54	75	74⅛	75	+1
28¼	21⅛	BlackDr .40	29	307	24¾	23⅞	24⅜	+⅜
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	8	36	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau .b	7	x3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅜	BlockHR .80	10	x26	16⅝	16	16⅛	
48½	37⅝	BlueBell	7	59	46	45½	45⅞	+⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
32½	24⅝	Boeing 1	9	1324	33½	32½	33⅛	+1⅛
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .80	13	239	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	+⅜
25⅝	21	BkMont 1.60	8	2	25½	25½	25½	
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	175	28⅛	27¾	27¾	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	10	120	29⅞	29	29⅛	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	Bormans	6	24	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	34	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z20	89	89	89	—⅞
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		54	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
14½	8¾	Braniff .24	12	397	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+⅛
25½	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	344	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
58¾	44⅛	BriggsS 1.60	20	25	55¾	55⅛	55¾	
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	183	76⅞	75⅛	75⅞	+½
48¾	40⅛	BristM pf 2		11	46¼	45	46¼	+⅝
12½	11	BritPet .35e	19	24	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
35⅛	25¼	BrkwGl .20	7	58	31½	31¼	31⅛	+⅛
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	14	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
13⅝	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	16	12¼	12	12¼	
26	18⅜	BwnGp 1.20	10	51	23½	23	23½	+⅜
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		23	7¼	7	7	—⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	17	106	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	12	618	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅜
19	11	BrushW .50	10	48	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		13	2⅝	2½	2½	
27¾	18	BucyEr .56	16	x639	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	5	294	16	15½	16	+½
6	5	BudCa pf.60		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅛	4⅝	Budgind .24f	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	7	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
8¼	6	Bulova .05f		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅜	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		37	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
7¾	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		8	14¼	14	14	
34	26½	Burlind 1.20	11	395	28	27½	27⅞	+⅜
40⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	7	608	41⅞	40	40	+⅛
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55		2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
29½	24½	Burndy .88	13	13	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—¼
103½	83¼	Burrghs .68	25	494	102⅞	100⅝	102¼	+1⅝

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4½	2	CabCab For		2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27⅜	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		31	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		17	4	4	4	
5¼	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	7	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	50	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+⅛
17¼	15¼	CalP Ut .52	9	x16	16	15⅝	16	
15¼	10¾	Callahn .60r	19	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
3⅝	1¼	Camrn Brn		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
27½	18¾	CmpRL .60a	17	13	23½	23¼	23½	
35⅝	30¼	CamSp 1.36	11	182	32	31⅝	31⅝	—¼
18⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	8	447	18	17¾	18	+¼
12⅛	10⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
52⅝	42¾	CapCitis .20	13	201	47¼	47	47	—¼
24⅝	17⅝	CapHold .40	11	x101	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅜
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
65⅞	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	8	63½	63	63½	+¾
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		25	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
15⅞	10¾	Carlisle .88	12	47	16	15¾	16	+⅜
61¼	53¾	CaroC&Oh 5		z110	57½	57	57½	+½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		6	6⅛	6	6	
21⅜	19⅜	CaroPw 1.60	7	103	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+¼
29⅝	26¾	CarP pf2.67		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
33½	21⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	34	32¾	32⅛	32¾	+⅞
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	41	x1182	16⅝	16	16¼	—⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		5	14¾	14⅛	14⅞	+⅝
25⅛	20¾	CartHaw .90	10	x246	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
42¾	36½	CartHw pf 2		x6	36	36	36	
8⅝	6½	CartWall .40	15	16	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	23	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	8	16⅝	16½	16½	
91½	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	12	452	89¼	88¼	89⅛	+1⅛
58	46⅛	CBS 1.66	12	275	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+⅞
2¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
58	42⅞	Celanse 2.80	9	47	52¾	52⅛	52⅛	—¼
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50		1	50½	50½	50½	—⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	29	34	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	24	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
18⅝	16	CenllLt 1.60	11	33	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
31½	27¼	CnILt pf2.87		z750	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
14⅛	12⅛	CenIlPS 1.28	8	x81	14	13⅝	13⅞	
22⅝	18¼	CenLaE 1.40	7	250	18⅞	18½	18½	
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	57	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	792	15⅜	15	15	+⅛
18	14	CenSoya .60	8	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	117	23⅛	22⅞	23	
35⅞	14¼	CentrDat .40	18	152	34⅞	34	34⅛	—½
22½	15	Cert-teed .65	13	39	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	12	89	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	11	128	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
26⅝	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		19	24¼	23¾	24	
13⅞	11⅛	ChamSp .64	9	90	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ChartrCo .08	3	86	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
26⅛	21⅜	Chartr NY 2	5	38	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
8⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		24	8	7⅞	7⅞	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	7	337	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		52	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
52	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	6	x53	41	40⅝	41	+1
37⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	111	37	36⅛	36⅞	+⅜
50¼	36	ChesVa 1.90	8	3	45¾	45¼	45¼	—⅛
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	20	17	58⅝	58	58½	+½
42	34¼	Chessie 2.10	9	148	38⅝	37¼	38¼	+1⅛
35⅛	16⅝	ChiEall .65a	9	16	33½	33	33⅛	+⅜
9⅛	5⅛	ChiMilw Cp		123	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	9	22	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+¼
3¾	2½	ChkFull .10f		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Chris Craft		64	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14¼	9¼	Chromal .84	7	39	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
21¼	18⅝	Chrysler		563	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
9 16	3-256	Chrysler wt		461	1-128	1-256	1-256	—3-256
4¼	2⅝	CI Rlt Inv		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
20¼	17⅝	CinnGE 1.64	10	91	18½	17⅞	18	+⅛
103¼	99⅝	CinG pf9.52		z2150	103¼	103	103	—¼
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z4070	103	102	102¾	—¼
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z170	101¾	101¾	101¾	
32	18¾	CinMila 1.40	14	3	29¾	29¼	29⅛	+⅜
34⅞	25⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	93	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+¼
36½	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	726	35	34½	34⅞	+⅛
46¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	8	385	44⅞	43¾	44⅝	+1⅛
5	1⅝	CitzSR .30e		56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅜	7	CityInvst .66	8	107	9¾	9½	9⅝	+⅛
15-16	½	City Inv wt		5	½	½	½	
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		31	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
10¾	7	Cityh pfl 10		33	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
44	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	13	700	42½	41⅜	41⅞	+½
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	20	48	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
6	4⅝	CLC Am .24	9	7	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
66¼	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	8	64⅞	64	64⅝	+1
30	26½	ClvElll 2.56	9	64	28	27⅞	28	
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z250	117⅞	117⅜	117¼	+¼
86	77¼	ClEll pf7.40		z50	81	81	81	+½
14⅞	11½	CloroxCo .52	11	644	11¾	11⅜	11½	—⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	8	795	11	10½	10⅝	—⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluetP pf 1		11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
16⅝	8	CMIinv Cp		61	15½	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
9¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	11	57	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		19	12⅝	12	12⅛	—⅛
12¼	11	CNA I 1.88a		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
1⅛	¾	CNA Larw		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅝	CNA pf1.16k		10	5½	5½	5½	
14⅞	7⅝	CoastSt Gas	4	386	9⅝	9⅜	9½	—⅛
24⅞	18⅛	CstSG pf1.83		9	21	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
19⅛	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		7	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
95¼	81	CocaCol 2.65	21	427	85⅝	84½	84⅝	—⅛
9⅝	7⅛	CocaBtlg .48	13	256	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
17⅛	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	19	x8	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
6⅞	7⅝	Coleco Ind	84	53	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
31¼	24⅝	ColgPal .76	14	1006	25½	25⅛	25⅜	
8½	4⅝	Collins Fd	9	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+¼
34⅝	40	ColPenn .50	9	689	24⅜	24	24⅛	+⅛
25	20⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
48⅛	28⅛	Coltind 2	7	121	46	45	45⅞	+1⅛
67	47⅛	Colt pf4.25		4	64½	64⅛	64½	+½
25⅞	18⅛	Col pf1.60		2	24¾	24½	24½	+⅜
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	71	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		x2	59	59	59	+⅛
7⅝	5¼	Colum Pict	4	82	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
25¼	21⅜	ColSOh 2.04	6	66	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z2690	106⅛	106	106⅛	+½
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		11	2⅛	2	2	
18⅛	12⅝	Combd Com	10	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
41½	32⅝	CombEng 2	12	282	41⅞	39⅞	41¾	+2⅛
31	27⅞	ComwE 2.40	9	224	28⅝	28	28⅛	—⅛
83⅝	77	ComE pf7.24		30	82¾	82¼	82¼	—⅛
31⅞	29¼	ComE pf2.87		18	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	—⅛
23½	21¼	ComwE pf 2		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
22½	20¼	ComE pf1.90		4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+¼
21½	18⅝	ComE pf1.42		6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
11¾	7	ComwO .22f		263	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
22¼	18	cComO pf1.72		5	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp	9	83	31⅜	30½	30⅜	+⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	13	92	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+½
31¾	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	x44	27¼	26¾	27¼	+½
13	8½	ConAgr .12r	3	38	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
56⅞	37⅝	ConeMll 1.60	5	x100	55¼	54	54⅞	+1
19⅝	12⅝	Congolm .50	19	57	16⅝	16	16⅛	+¼
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	29	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
25	20	Conrac .78	8	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	
18⅛	15	ConEd 1.60	4	154	17	16¾	16⅞	
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		3	63¼	63	63	—⅛
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	79	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+⅛
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		5	58½	57⅞	57⅞	—⅛
26⅛	18½	ConFrgt .80	13	272	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	15	27¼	27	27	
21⅛	19	ConsuPow 2	7	392	20¼	20	20⅛	
76¼	67⅛	CnPw pf7.68		z120	75	74⅞	74⅞	—⅛
68¼	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		6	65	65	65	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z190	45	45	45	
9¾	5⅝	Cont Air Lin		98	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		x22	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
13¼	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		y100	12	12	12	+⅛
50⅞	43⅛	ContiCn 2.80	14	240	44½	44⅛	44¼	—⅛
31½	26½	CntlGrp 1.80	9	169	30⅞	30	30⅞	+¼
50	35⅝	ContlCn 2.32	7	82	47⅝	47	47¼	+⅝
13¼	9⅞	ContllP 1.20	17	153	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
3	1⅝	Contil Rlty		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
71⅛	59⅝	ContOil 2.40	9	289	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛	+⅜
95	81¼	ContOil pf 2		2	96	95⅛	96	+1
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	11	100	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	357	23⅝	22¼	22⅞	+1⅛
43	40¾	CnD pf4.50		z60	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
35⅝	26¼	Conwood 2a	8	11	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
6	2½	CookUn .28f	10	15	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
33½	29	Cooper Ind	9	29	31½	31⅛	31½	+½
8⅛	⅛	Cooper Lab	19	33	7	6⅞	7	
18¼	10¾	Copelnd .60	11	8	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
25¾	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		23	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
51½	36⅝	Coppw .48b	8	4	49½	49¼	49⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
75⅛	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	29	105	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛	+⅞
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16	6⅛	CowlesC .44	11	35	8½	8⅛	8½	
36½	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	12	24	32¼	31	32⅛	+1⅛
78⅝	42⅞	Crane 2.40	6	12	66⅝	66	66¼	+⅝
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	12	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	21⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	46	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
15⅝	10⅛	CrompK .80	14	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	
29½	18⅝	CrouHl .80b	12	149	29¾	29⅛	29½	+¼
78½	51¾	CroHl pf3.35		12	79½	78¾	79	+1
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	45	18½	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
49	35¾	CrwZel 1.80	13	72	44½	43½	43¾	—
26½	14⅝	CTS Cp .48	11	41	23¼	22⅝	23	+
10¼	7⅛	Culligan .40	9	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
78	19⅝	CummEng 1	59	189	37¾	36½	37	
107	79	Cum pf7.50		z210	107½	104¼	107½	+
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12	11	Currinc 1.08		19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	7	293	13⅛	13	13⅛	+
40⅝	26⅞	CutlerH 1.60	9	42	38	36⅞	37¼	+
24	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		9	22½	22	22	—
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	10	17	27⅛	26¾	26¾	—

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	7	DanRiv .10e	11	83	10⅛	9⅞	10	+
24½	19¾	DanaCp .76	9	166	22	21½	22	+
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	279	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+1
41½	32¾	Dartind pt 2		22	37	36¼	36½	—
60¾	37⅝	Data Genl	35	276	56½	55⅛	56½	+1
17⅛	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	10	14½	14¼	14⅝	—
35½	26⅝	DaytnHud 1	18	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	+
19⅞	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	66	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
21⅛	10	DeanW .50a	4	69	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	
70⅛	51⅝	Deere 2	14	390	67½	65⅞	67⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	89	13	12¾	13	
26⅞	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	29	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	—
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	19	192	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Deltec Intl	39	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
7⅛	3⅜	Deltona Crp		28	4⅝	4½	4½	—
21⅝	15⅛	DennisMfg 1	8	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+
25¼	20¼	Dennys .32a	13	96	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
34⅝	27¾	Dentsply .80	15	x20	29⅝	29	29	
24⅞	15⅝	Deseret .25	17	26	22⅞	22	22	
11⅞	5⅛	DeSoto .20	10	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	165	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
93	82⅝	Det E pf9.32		z70	90½	90½	90½	
76¾	66	Det E pf7.68		z130	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
27½	[illegible]	Det E pf2.75		9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	¼
27½	25	DeE pfB2.75		2	26	26	26	—⅛
20	12⅛	Dexter .44	12	11	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	9	11⅛	11	11	
42¼	35⅝	Diamint 2	8	29	37	36½	36⅞	
22⅛	17¼	DiamM 1.72f	4	33	19⅛	19	19½	—½
76⅛	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	144	68⅝	67⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
87¾	60⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	79⅝	79½	79½	+3
34¼	24½	Dia. pf D2.20		166	31	30⅛	30¾	+¾
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	11	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
10⅛	8¼	Dictapho .80	10	16	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	10	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	63	42	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	33	470	172¾	169	172	+2½
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	6	x15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅝	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		x7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	
37¼	36	DillonCo .96	13	13	30¾	30⅜	30¾	
63	50½	Disney .12b	25	399	57⅞	56½	57⅞	+1⅛
2¾	1¼	Diversfd In		7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3¼	1⅞	Diversd Mtg		17	104	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	11	DrPepper .40	21	x153	14¾	14½	14¾	+⅛
44⅛	32½	DomeM .80a	13	16	43¾	42¼	42⅜	
6⅝	2⅝	DonLuJ .05e	9	48	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
24¾	19⅝	Donnelly .60	11	147	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+⅝
17⅞	13⅛	DorOliv .20e	6	25	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
12	6⅝	Dorsey .40	12	x5	10½	10¼	10¼	—
63¼	44	Dover 1.40	11	3	62¾	62½	62½	¾
114½	91⅝	DowCh 1.60	16	772	110⅛	109⅛	110⅛	+2
54⅝	53⅞	DowChm wi		88	55¾	55⅛	55½	+1
6⅝	4⅛	DPF Inc	15	25	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
26	20⅛	Dravo .95	8	44	20¾	20⅝	20¾	⅜
81	65¼	Dresser 1.50	10	221	80⅛	79½	79⅝	¾
19½	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		8	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
22⅝	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	86	22¼	21⅝	22¼	¾
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	8	130	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		7	28¾	28½	28¾	+¼
33¾	27	DunBrd 1.06	17	480	28	27⅝	28	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Duplan Cp		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
161⅛	125½	duPont 4.25e	20	214	154	151¾	153⅝	+2⅛
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		5	62	62	62	+½
49¼	44¾	duPnt pf3.50		2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+⅛
19½	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	101	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
84	78	Duqn pf7.20		z50	82	82	82	
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z40	23⅛	23	23	—⅜
30	26⅝	DuqL pf2.75		z7430	27⅝	27⅛	27½	—⅛
		DuqL pf2.31		z30	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
30	7⅛	Dymoln .40	9	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛

(Continued on Page 11.)

Ebic, the European banking community for international business

EBIC, European Banks International. Seven leading independent banks. Each bank is a separate entity. Together we can offer a lot of financial weight in some very competitive markets.

This is how we do it:

1. In Europe. In addition to our more than 9800 branches, we also have European Credit Bank (BEC) in Brussels and European Banking Company in London for long term, large scale international financing (European Banking Company also has a branch in Chicago).

2. In America. You will find European-American Banking Corporation with offices in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco and European-American Bank & Trust Company with more than 100 branches in the New York area.

3. In Asia. We're in the major business centres of Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Karachi as European Asian Bank.

4. In Australia. There is the Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation in Melbourne and Sydney.

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank
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Midland Bank
Société Générale de Banque
Société Générale

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¾
Ashland 8-87	95¼	96¼
Aust. I.D. 10¼-82	106¼	107¼
Aust. R.D. 9¼-88	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94¼	95¼
BFCE 9-83	100¾	101¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99¼	100¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-90	104⅛	105⅛
Broken Hill 9¾-89	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94¼	95¼
CNE 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104⅝	105⅝
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	100¼	101¼
Cont Tel 8¾-86	99½	100½
Copen Tel 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Dana 8-87	95¼	96¼
Denmark 9-82	103	105
Denmark 7½-78	87	88
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102	103
Ericsson 9¼-85	104½	106
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	99¼	100¼
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-84	106	107
Gould 9¼-83	103	104
Haas 8¾-86	102	103
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	87	88
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Modo 9½-83	100½	101½
Montreal 9¼-81	104	105
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
Motorola 8-87	97¾	98¾
New Brunsw. 9-83	101	102
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾
Norway 8½-81	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	102½	103½
Oslo 9-83	100	101
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-84	103¼	104¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103¼	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Pennwlt 8-87	95¾	96¾
Prov. Quebec 9-83	100¾	101¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90¼	91¼
Ralston 7½-87	95½	96½
Richardson 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8¾-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8¾-85	103	104
Seagram 9-89	102¾	103¾
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	97	98
Skandin 10¼-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-88	103	104
St. Ind. 8½-88	103	104
S. Handels 9¼-86	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 8¾-87	90¾	91¾
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-89	97	98
Utah 8-87	97	98
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
BroadHale 4½-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	115	117
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	92½	94½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	83	85
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	88½	90½
Ford 6-86	99½	101½
Ford 5-88	88½	90½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87	89
Gen Food 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-82	82	84
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Gulf West 5-88	92½	94½
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	78	80
ITT 4¾-87	78	80
Komatsu 7¼-90	105½	107½
Matsushita 6¼-90	108½	110½
Mitsui 7¾-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	135½	137½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	116	118
Nabisco 5¾-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	105	107
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4¾-83	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80	82
Teraco 4½-88	80	82
UnCarb 4¾-82	122½	124½
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¼-88	82½	84½
Xerox 5-88	73	75

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	86	88
Beatrice 6¼-91	108½	110½
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Borden 6¾-91	105	107
Borden 5-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.85	91.54	105.85
Previous	100.86	91.53	105.46

European Gold Markets

May 10, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.25	128.45	+0.2[illegible]
Zurich	128.375	128.375	+0.2[illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.57	127.72	—0.0[illegible]

U.S. dollars per ounce

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	93.40	97.80	105.80	97.4
Brussels	121.46	120.70	123.03	120.4
Frankfurt	148.72	148.27	150.66	146.2
London 30	415.50	415.20	420.80	381.[illegible]
London 500	181.63	181.96	183.00	161.7
Milan	77.34	77.33	91.17	72.5
Paris	98.40	97.90	112.14	97.9
Sydney	462.04	461.10	472.91	444.7
Tokyo (n)	341.99	341.74	344.51	326.8
Tokyo (o)	4631.13	4624.33	4654.28	4403.0
Zurich	290.30	290.20	304.00	287.8

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

May 10, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330	Matsu E. Wrs.	62[illegible]
Canon	442	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	15[illegible]
Dai Nip. Print.	500	Mitsubi Corp.	42[illegible]
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	42[illegible]
Fuji Photo	515	Mitsukoshi	44[illegible]
Hitachi	199	Nippon Elec.	19[illegible]
Honda Motor	746	Sharp	330
C. Itoh	302	Shiseido	1,18[illegible]
Japan Air L.	1,730	Sony Corp.	2,84[illegible]
Kansai El. P.	695	Sumitomo Bk.	33[illegible]
Kao Soap	546	Taisho Marine	27[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	387	Takeda Chem.	24[illegible]
Komatsu	425	Teijin	163
Kubota	329	Tokio Marine	56[illegible]
Matsu Ind.	630	Toray	15[illegible]
		Toyota Motor	748

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42.30
Albert Heijn	119.30
Algembank	314.50
Amrobank	70.90
A'dam	63
Fokker	41
Heineken	143.50
H.V.A.	47.50
Hall-Am-H	88.50
Hoogovens	54.40
K.L.M.	106.50
Nation. Ned.	94.50
Pakhoed	127.50
Philips new	31
Robeco	194.50
Rolinco	146.50
Royal Dutch	127.70
Unilever	126.10
Van Ommer	236
VerMach	163.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,100
Brux-Lamb	2,185
Cock Ougree	858
Electrobel	5,850
GB-Inno-BM	1,730
Hoboken	3,900
Pétrofina	3,330
Ph Gevaert	1,160
Soc Générale	2,300
Solvay	2,460
Un Minière	1,254

Frankfurt

AEG	93.50
BASF	159.50
Bayer	139.20
Commerzbk	197.50
Cont Gummi	96.50
Daimler	340.50
Degussa	175
DeutBank	298.60
DresdeBk	220
Hoechst	158.50
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	60.50
Karstadt	401
Kaufhof	248.80
KHD	163.80
Lufthansa	96.50
Mannesmann	363
Metallgesell	258
Neckermann	94.50
Rheinstahl	—
RWE new	153.50
Schering	332
Siemens	274.50
Thyssen	122.70
Veba	114
Volkswagen	143.50

London

Anglo-Am	3.22
Anglo-Am cp	£24.30
Barclay Bk	3.03
Beecham Gr	3.68
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.37
Bowater	2.26
Brit-Am Tob	3.95
Brit Oxyg	6.13
Brit Pet	6.73
Burmah	0.38
CadburySc	0.53½
Chartered	1.43
Courtaulds	1.57
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.49
Decca Rec	2.56
Distillers	1.51
Dunlop	0.91
E Mustline	2.58
GEC	1.45
FreeStGed	£16
GKN	3.34
Glaxo Gr	4.11
Gold Fields	7.89
Gt Un St	2.88
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	4.84
Hudson Bay	£17¾
Imp Chem	3.94
Imps	0.78
Mark & Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.85
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	2.27
Rank Org	1.66
Royal Dutch	£40.50
R.T.Z.	2.32
Shell	4.39
Thorn (A)	2.62
Tube Invest	3.74
Union Carb	3.74
Vickers	1.93
War L3½	£36.50
West Deep	£10.75
West Driet	£25⅛
West Hold	£19.50
West Min	1.71
Woolworth	0.64
ZCI	0.31

Milan

Bastogi	928
Erba	2,460
Erc Marelli	380
Fiat	1,439
Finsider	233
Generali	45,900
IFI	1,893
Italgas	452
Italsider	316
LaRinas	56.75
Montedis	424
Olivetti	998
Pirelli	855
Snia Visco	1,369
Terni	248

Paris

Air Liquide	356.40
Allmentaire	83.50
BSN	595
Carrefour	1,494
Cim Lafarge	207.60
Citroën	55
Cie Bancaire	300
CFP	125
CGE	315
CCF	105.80
Ferodo	415
Imétal	112
L'Oréal	939
Mach Bull	37.10
Michelin	1,272
Moët-Henn	510
Moulinex	270.10
Paribas	175.20
PUK	106.80
Penarroya	50.80
Perrier	118.80
Peugeot	285.20
Rh Poulenc	95
Sacilor	66.10
St Gobain	135
Suez	260
Télémécan	736
Thomson	214.10
Usinor	74.20

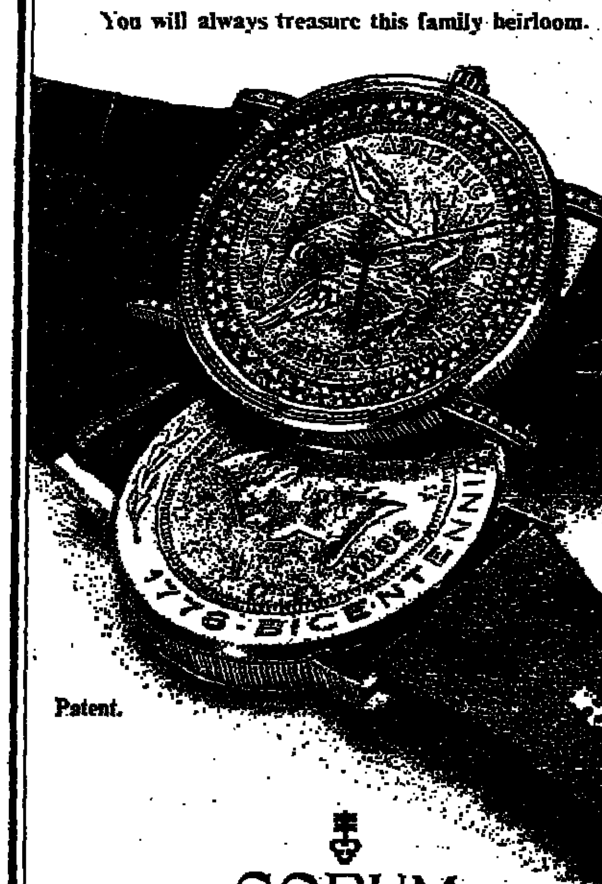
Zurich

Alusuisse	1,200
Buehrle	1,605
B Boveri	1,625
Ciba-Geigy	1,555
Cr Suisse	2,600
Fischer	620
HoffRochN	9,650
Nestlé	3,485
Sandoz	5,250
Sht B Suisse	422
Sulzer	2,715
U.B. Suisse	3,150

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1976

/W Cuts Loss in Year, hows Profit in Quarter

By James Furlong

OLFSBURG, West Germany, 10 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen- k AG reported today a ply narrowed loss for 1975 a substantial profit for the quarter of 1976.

he group's worldwide loss last totaled 157 million deutsche ks. down almost 81 per cent n the 807-million-DM deficit up in 1974, VW's first losing

The company said that for it will omit a dividend pay- t, for the second year in a but it held out the possibility payment for 1976.

anagement board chairman Schmuecker told a news erence that the group had profit of 134 million DM in the 1976 first quarter, against a loss of 311 million DM in the corresponding year-earlier period. The first-quarter earnings amount to 41 per cent of the 330-million-DM profit posted by VW for the full 1973 year, the last time it produced an annual surplus.

Mr. Schmuecker said VW has shown a profit every month since last August, and added he is hopeful the trend will continue throughout this year so that the company can reduce "considerably" its 893-million-DM carried-forward loss.

Sales in 1975 rose to 18.9 billion DM from 16.97 billion DM in 1974. Domestic turnover in 1975 totaled about 6.6 billion DM, up 27 per cent, while foreign sales rose 4.2 per cent to 12.3 billion DM.

Deliveries to final customers totaled 2,109,045 vehicles in 1975, up 4 per cent from the preceding year, although unit sales to dealers dipped 0.7 per cent to 2,037,857 because of the need to wind down large inventories. Unit deliveries to customers are expected to rise 4 per cent again this year, while sales in money terms should rise to 32 billion DM this year.

Mr. Schmuecker attributed the earnings turnaround to measures introduced in the spring of 1975 to reduce the domestic workforce. Employment at domestic facilities dropped to 117,867 persons at end-1975, down 24,113 from a year earlier.

Discussing VW's planned assembly operation in the United States, Mr. Schmuecker said several points remain to be negotiated before VW can select a plant site.

Finance chief Friedrich Thomee said he expected the plant in its initial phase would absorb investments of 410 million DM, consisting of 340 million DM for fixed items and 70 million DM for other items such as inventories.

Approximately 125 million DM of the total would be financed internally. This sum would be supplemented by a long-term private placement or a bond issue in the United States.

Share Issue Possible

Mr. Thomee left open the possibility that American shareholders may get a stake in the United States operation. He said, "We are not thinking at present of a share issue, of reducing our 100-per-cent ownership—not because we don't want to, but because we feel the venture should first be established and should have its start-up phase behind it. Then one can 'go public,' as they say there."

Mr. Schmuecker said he expected the plant to lose some 300 million DM during its start-up phase but expressed confidence that the entire investment could be recovered within 4 1/2 to 5 years. The planned capacity of the plant, about 200,000 units a year, is expected to be reached in several stages, based on U.S. demand.

.K. Material osts Rise as ound Drops

ONDON, May 10 (AP-DJ).— ish manufacturers are paying ply higher prices for basic erials, mainly because of the d's recent plunge on foreign ange markets.

e Department of Industry ounced today that the index materials and fuels purchased ndustry rose 4 per cent last th to 284.7. The index has now ed over 8 per cent since the nning of March, when the d first fell below $2.

e Department of Industry the April increase "was again to higher prices for a wide e of imported commodities semi-manufactures reflecting continued depreciation of the d against major foreign cur- ies."

e index for materials and has now risen 27.7 per cent the past 12 months.

e Department of Industry announced that the whole- price index for all manu- ured goods rose in April to , up 1.3 per cent from a th earlier. In March this in- had risen only 0.6 per cent. lesale prices for manufactur- oods have risen 15.7 per cent the past 12 months. Both basic materials and the ufactured goods indices are d on 1970 equals 100.

e Department of Industry issued statistics indicating consumer spending continued e sluggish. It said the retail s volume index for March was 5. down from 107.1 a month er and down from 109.5 in ch 1975. The index is based 1971 equals 100 and is sea- lly adjusted.

though retail sales volume in first quarter was 1.4 per cent e the fourth quarter of 1975, as 3.6 per cent below year- ier levels. Most of the strength etail volume came in January ng the post-holiday sales, but e then the volume has been pping.

ank of Italy's New Controls een Sure to Reduce Liquidity

OME, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The k of Italy issued new orders y designed to speed the re- of foreign earnings by ex- ers.

second decree put curbs on our and 48-hour forward ign exchange transactions.

porters are now required to over to the central bank er cent of the foreign ex- ge they declare they will bill foreign importers. Should not have the funds available, will have to borrow them Italian banks.

nder previous practice, the orter had 120 days in which rn over the entire sum billed. 30-per-cent cover will, nor- y, have to be made within ours of the customs certifi- n of export, but the time can be extended to 10 days. the case where an exporter ows the funds to hand over e central bank, it is specified they be repaid from the rt earnings—an effort to pre- exporters from buying the s on the black market.

ily export sales of more than illion lire will be affected, long as these bills are not l parts of a larger export r." the decree said.

garding overnight and 48- money, Italian banks are prohibited from supplying foreign currency against lire to foreign banks for less than 48 hours. This is designed, the central bank said in its circular, to give foreign banks "less margin to speculate against the lira."

Aside from reversing unfavorable leads and lags in trade payments, the two exchange control measures seem certain to drain a large amount of liquidity out of the Italian banking system, dealers said. As a result of the liquidity squeeze, those Italian companies which have funds abroad may well be forced to repatriate the funds for domestic needs, one dealer commented.

The dollar fell to around 840 lire from 854.50 late Friday. At one point today, the dollar fell as low as 810.

The government statistics bureau reported today that the consumer price index rose 2 per cent from February to March and 13.9 per cent from a year earlier.

The month-to-month gain was a shade below the 2.2 per cent reported in February.

Over the weekend, the government reported that industrial production rose 14.4 per cent in March from a year earlier and equalled approximately that of March 1974. The index stood at 126.3 in March.

'Think Tank' Sees Growth for All

A Bright Scenario for the World

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, May 10 (WP).—The next decade will usher in history's highest period of world economic growth while the rate of population growth will begin dropping dramatically, making existing resources more than abundant, according to the Hudson Institute.

Looking farther ahead in a book just published, the privately supported U.S. "think tank" predicts that within the next 200 years the gross world product will have risen from $5 million million to $300 million million, and per capita income will have risen from the current $1,300 to $20,000 annually (figures in 1972 dollars).

Rich countries will become richer, poor countries will get on the road to affluence after a transitional period of "coping," and the quality of life for all levels of society throughout the world will improve dramatically, according to the institute's projections.

The driving force behind this phenomenon will be the huge economic gulf that now separates the rich nations from the poor. The institute's economists and sociologists say this gap will stimulate the transfer of technology, the import of capital and the export of labor.

The institute's findings are in a book called "The Next 200 Years—a Scenario for America and the World."

It directly challenges the most fundamental conclusions of a wide body of international scientists, economists and sociologists who have espoused a no-growth world based on the premise that the earth's resources are finite and that man may starve or suffocate in his own pollution if economic growth is not slowed immediately.

Herman Kahn, director of the Hudson Institute and principal author of "The Next 200 Years," asserts that widespread fears of the consequences of economic growth are not only exaggerated but are counterproductive.

"The gap between the rich nations and the poor nations is making the poor nations richer, and the bigger the gap, the stronger the force," Mr. Kahn argues.

The economies of the underdeveloped nations, he said, are growing twice as fast as America's pioneer society did and, for the most part, their growth is traceable to the gap between them and more affluent nations.

Mr. Kahn broke down the world's 4-billion population to include these major segments: 1.2 billion (or 30 per cent) in developed nations, 952 million in Communist Asian nations, 1 billion in underdeveloped nations and 850 million in what he called "coping" nations, such as Korea, Taiwan, Brazil and Mexico.

Within a decade, Mr. Kahn predicted, the 850 million people in the "coping" nations, which are on the verge of relative economic well-being, will move upward on the scale, thereby creating a growth opportunity for the underdeveloped nations.

The "coping" nations, he said, will enjoy an economic growth of 6 per cent a year, as will the world as a whole. The economic growth projections, he added, are based on the assumption that inflation will be brought under control.

Mr. Kahn said studies show the world probably has passed the high point of population growth, or will have passed it in five years or less and that by the year 2176 the population curve will have leveled off at approximately 15 billion people.

Moreover, the institute concluded, existing supplies of fossil fuel—particularly coal—are "more than adequate to bridge the transition to an era of virtually eternal energy sources" such as nuclear fusion, solar, ocean thermal and geothermal energy.

Food production limitations, Mr. Kahn said, can be overcome by a combination of improved agricultural techniques, development of new types of food substitutes and, within the next two decades, the development of "single-cell protein" grown in a petroleum base or by the conversion of wood and agricultural wastes into glucose.

Amex Investigating Stock Manipulations

By Richard Phalon

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—An investigation of "phantom" option trades on the American Stock Exchange has apparently turned up the possibility that some specialists may also have been manipulating some of the stocks in which they make a market.

Exchange officials declined to talk about the results of an inquiry into specialist trading patterns that has been going on since late March.

There were, however, unofficial indications that the investigation had expanded beyond the Amex's booming option market into the basic market in stocks as well.

Specialists are floor members whose responsibility it is to buy and sell shares of the stocks they have been assigned whenever, in their judgment, such transactions are necessary to keep the market "orderly."

Securities and Exchange Commission and Amex market surveillance officials have checked out the possibility of "phantom" trading in the options market by examining thousands of transactions from the beginning of last year, when the contracts first began trading on the exchange.

The options are written only against common stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange. They do not cover any Amex stocks and offer the right to buy a security at a fixed price within a specific time.

The investigation produced enough evidence for the Amex to initiate internal quasijudicial proceedings of misdealing against several specialists. The charges have not yet come to the formal hearing stage and, depending on a disciplinary panel's findings, could either be upheld or dismissed.

The discovery that eight or nine specialists may have been putting phantom option trades on the tape—possibly in an effort to create the illusion that price action in the options was moving with the underlying stocks—raised a whole series of questions.

One of them was whether the same prohibited trading pattern could be found in Amex stocks.

Though neither Amex nor SEC officials would confirm that statement, other sources indicated that some specialists figured in both the stock and option inquiries.

Some officials contended—but others disagreed—that there was no money to be made in the alleged phantom option trades, apparently engineered by pumping bogus quotations through other floor employees into the reporting system and onto the tape, generally at the market close, so that the fictitious prices could find their way into the tables of the next day's newspapers.

Analysts Bullish on Outlook For U.S. Computer Industry

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP-DJ).—A computer in every office? That is the "inexorable trend" seen by some Wall Street analysts, who believe it is likely that computer use will mushroom and become more pervasive by the end of the decade.

That is a sharp switch from the concern prevalent in recent years about the U.S. computer industry facing maturity. Such anxiety has all but dissipated, analysts say, although the industry is no longer deemed the high-growth area that it was in the 1960s. Still, analysts regard computer companies as "a satisfactory-growth" group.

"Based on our analysis of short and long trends, we continue to suggest that computer companies have an above-average weighting in portfolios," advises Jay P. Stevens of Bear, Stearns & Co. The most significant factor is "simply that computing is becoming all pervasive," with so-called "distributed processing" bringing computers to the people, he says. Equipment is being designed for easier use in daily operations with minicomputers playing a key role, Mr. Stevens says.

"With hardware costs coming down," the computer companies' customer base is widening, asserts Robert Golden of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Charles Langdell of David L. Babson & Co. believes the computer industry is "still among the fastest growing." Last year, the U.S. industry produced equipment and services valued at $16 billion against $9 billion in 1970.

Analysts estimate volume will balloon to $18 billion this year and to $32 billion in 1980. They note that increasing use of data processing helped the industry come out of the recession with few wounds. "Worldwide shipments of hardware in 1975 dropped only 2 per cent," says Mr. Langdell.

As a group, stocks of computer companies are "moderately more attractive than the market as a whole," says Peter Labe of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

GEC of Britain Sells Computer Firm Stake

LONDON, May 10 (AP-DJ).—General Electric Co. Ltd. (GEC) of Britain today sold its holding of 6.07 million shares of International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. (ICH) to Plessey Co. and to the state-owned National Enterprise Board (NEB). The price was 150 pence a share.

Plessey purchased 1.42 million of GEC's shares, increasing to 24.42 from 20.15 per cent its holding of ICH's outstanding shares. The NEB acquired the balance, or 4.65 million shares.

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U.S. Firms Seen Boosting Outlay

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).—Encouraged by some of the biggest profit increases since the 1960s, corporations now appear ready to raise their commitments to invest in new plant and equipment this year.

Until recently, those plans were generally considered by economists to be disappointing and even to suggest that corporate America remained unconvinced about the future of the recovery.

As late as this March, the Commerce Department estimated capital spending would increase only 6.5 per cent over last year. But a now more recent survey points to a 13-per-cent increase.

The latter percentage would bring spending to $127.3 billion, much of it in the second half of the year. It was found in a survey by McGraw-Hill Publications, whose reports are heavily relied upon by economists.

While as much as 9 per cent of this gain must be disregarded because it represents inflation, the 4-per-cent real gain is a decided improvement over earlier estimates, in which no real gains at all were foreseen.

Citibank Report

The McGraw-Hill findings were released almost simultaneously with a report from Citibank that the after-tax earnings of 770 manufacturers jumped in the first quarter of the year.

The bank said the earnings of these manufacturers rose 20 per cent over the fourth quarter, on a seasonally-adjusted basis. And for 1,149 concerns of various types, the year-to-year gain the first quarter was 44 per cent.

Citibank commented: "Corporate after-tax earnings in '76 are eclipsing last year's wildest forecasts. And they are much less distorted by inflation-bred inventory gains and inadequate depreciation charges."

The reports on outlays and earnings coincide with news that, with the U.S. recovery now getting up a good head of steam, businessmen are expressing fears over the possibility of shortages in key industries.

The Business Council, an organization composed of chairmen of the boards of about 100 major companies, heard last week from their consultants that the recovery should be strong and now looks like it has the strength to last at least through next year.

One of the few reservations in a generally upbeat report delivered by John Debutts, chairman of the board of American Telephone & Telegraph, was the possibility of shortages if the recovery is stronger than expected.

Industries Named

The specific industries named in his assessment, which was based on projections by consultants to the prestigious council, were paper and steel. But in private conversations, businessmen attending the council's annual spring gathering in Hot Springs, Va., added aluminum to that list and said that other shortages could crop up.

Shortages plagued the economy in 1973 just before the onset of the recession. Government statistics now show industry running at about 80 per cent of capacity, with unemployment still slightly above 7 per cent.

But the businessmen say indications of ample excess capacity in such statistics are misleading. For one thing, they say, much of the current unused capacity is in obsolete factories which need to be phased out soon.

And the general statistics also mask isolated problem areas, businessmen say. The council consultants, for example, cited the paper and steel industries as hurt by the necessity for installing environmental protection equipment and measures which did not expand capacity.

Overall, the economic projections presented by the council were in line with what administration and independent economists have been saying: the increase in consumer prices for this year is pegged at about 6 per cent and growth in the volume of total economic output was forecast at 6.3 per cent.

In related news, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said he expects the current economic recovery, already a year old, to continue for another year.

"We're looking ahead to another full year of expansion," he said in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report. With the economic expansion expected to continue for another year, "a slight reduction in the rate of growth of the money supply would be logical," Mr. Burns said.

"If we're ever to regain general price stability in our country, the rate of growth in currency and demand deposits, instead of being in the 4 1/2 to 7-per-cent zone, will eventually have to come down to something like 1 or 2 per cent a year," he explained. "That is something we should strive for, not this year but gradually over the next few years," he said.

Mr. Burns stressed that the Fed is determined "not to permit money and credit to expand at a rate that might release a new wave of inflation." A new round of double-digit inflation next year, he warned, might spark a recession that "could be more severe than the one we've just gone through."

As Profits Said To Soar by 44%

Wall St. Prices Extend Gains As Dow Passes 1,000-Level

NEW YORK, May 10 (IHT).—In the busiest session in almost three weeks, New York Stock Exchange prices today extended their gain to three consecutive sessions.

But rather than being influenced by any special news, analysts believed, traders were encouraged by the step up in NYSE trading volume and the push above 1,000 on the Dow Jones industrial average.

Computers, chemicals, and steels were among the biggest favorites, although certain issues with bullish corporate news also attracted considerable attention.

Motors also were on the upbeat, while oils pointed in both directions.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.26 to 1,007.48, and about 1,085 issues showed gains, compared with about 405 declining.

Volume totaled 32.76 million shares, compared with 17.81 million shares Friday.

Brokers said the market's rise through the area of 1,000 on the industrial index attracted further buying. The market has met strong resistance several times this year at the 1,000 level and above. Brokers add that investors are watching to see whether it can finally hold above 1,000.

IBM jumped 7 1/2 to 258 1/4, Digital Equipment 4 1/2 to 173, and Burroughs 2 1/8 to 102 3/4. Analysts, in a published report, expressed optimism about the outlook for the computer industry.

Fairchild Camera rose 2 5/8 to 44 7/8, and brought to more than 6 points the gain the last two sessions. The firm said last week it expects 1976 sales to top the previous record of $384.9 million in 1974.

Other firm spots included Du Pont up 2 5/8 to 154 3/8, Eastman Kodak 1 to 106 1/4, Monsanto 3 7/8 to 98 3/4, Merrill Lynch 1 1/2 to 27 7/8, Honeywell 1 5/8 to 46 7/8, International Paper 2 1/2 to 75 1/2, and Stauffer Chemical 4 to 100 1/2.

Pepsico Inc. rose a point to 76 1/8. Industry analysts expressed optimism about the outlook for Pepsico and the beverage industry.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.84 to 103.75.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gainers topping losers, 545 to 34. Turnover amounted to 94,062 contracts, up from 60,536 contracts Friday.

Profit-taking in the closing minutes cut early gains almost in half on the Chicago Board of Trade, but the major farm commodity futures still closed mostly higher.

Wheat futures were up nearly 5 cents a barrel, nearby soybeans were up nearly 4, but deferreds were down 1.2 cent, corn was up to 2 3/4 higher, while oats gained 2.

Soybean meal advanced $1.50 while soybean oil prices were mixed.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, May 10 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss wholesale price index increased 0.3 per cent during April, largely pushed by higher import prices, the government said today. The April index stood at 147.6, down 1.1 per cent from the year-ago level of 149.3. The index is based on 100 in 1963.

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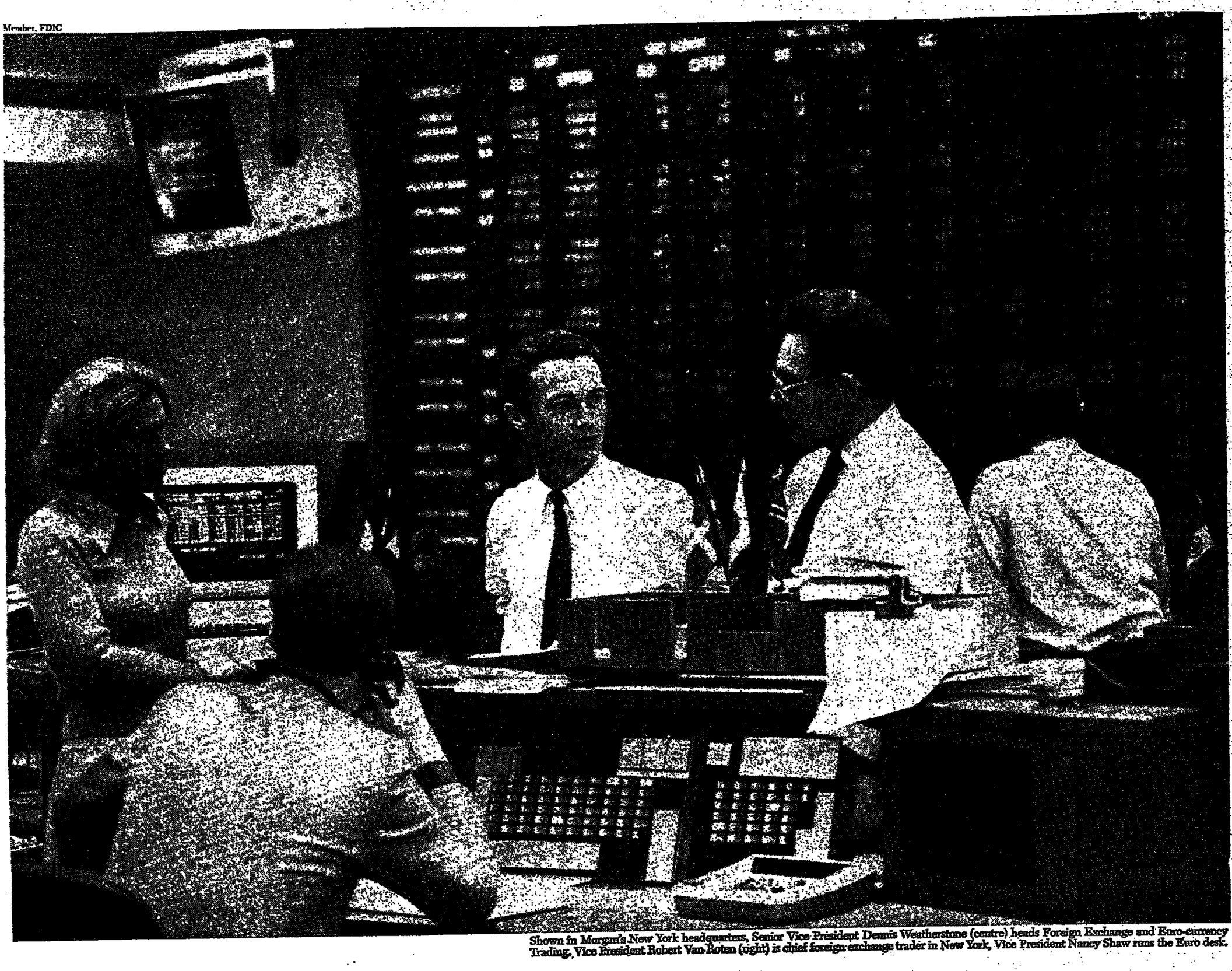
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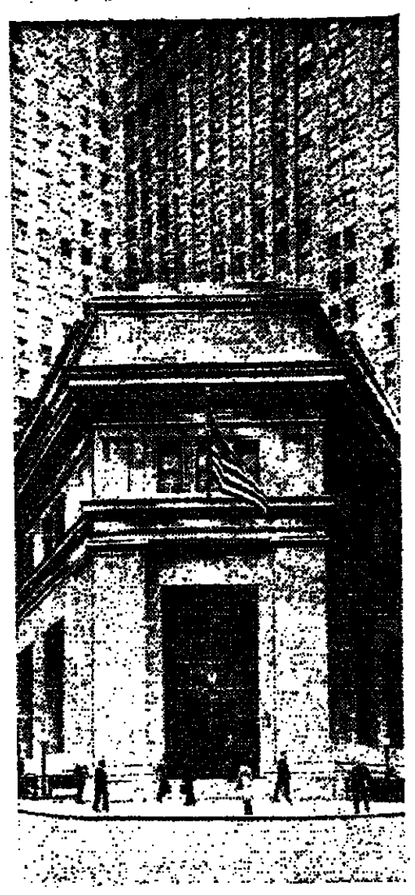
Shown in Morgan's New York headquarters, Senior Vice President Dennis Weatherstone (centre) heads Foreign Exchange and Euro-currency Trading, Vice President Robert Van Rotan (right) is chief foreign exchange trader in New York, Vice President Nancy Shaw runs the Euro desk.

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 10

(Continued from Page 8.)

E

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¼	E Systems 1	9	63	34⅝	33⅝	34¼+	1⅛
25½	EagleP 1.16	9	x16	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
18¾	EascoCp .68	8	88	22⅝	21⅞	22¼+	⅜
4⅛	EastAir Lin		677	8¾	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
23½	EastGsF .80	9	206	38⅞	38⅝	38¾+	¼
14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	9	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
107½	EasKd 1.56a	27	1159	106½	105⅛	105⅝+	⅜
29½	Eaton 1.80	13	63	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	½
23½	Echlin .48	17	28	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
23¾	EckrdJk .36	18	x79	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	
16¼	EckdNC .32	10	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	5	51½	51½	51½+	¾
13¾	EG&G .14	13	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅜
2	Elect Assoc	5	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
12⅛	EDS .50a	11	15	13⅞	13	13⅞+	⅛
1⅛	El Mem Mg	9	58	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
5	ElMM pf 1k		11	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅜
15¼	ElginN .10e	14	7	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
4⅛	Eltxir Ind	15	42	8	7⅝	7⅝	
11¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	344	14⅜	14	14¼+	
26⅞	Eltra Cp	9	18	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅜
31	EmerEl .80	22	154	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	½
40½	Emery 1.20	27	64	44⅛	43⅝	44	
8⅝	Emeryln .40	20	x11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
26⅛	Emhart n	8	294	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞+	1⅛
26½	Emhart wi		17	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜+	1⅛
34½	Emhrt pf wi		12	36	36	36 +	1½
4⅛	EMI Lt .19e	14	28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
11	EmpGas .30	6	12	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
22⅞	EnglhdM 1	8	462	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞+	⅝
5⅝	EnnisB .30a	6	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21¼	Enserch 1.60	8	135	22⅝	22⅛	22½+	⅜
21⅞	Entex 1.20	7	21	27	26⅞	27 —	⅛
17⅜	Envirotech	19	140	28½	27⅞	28½+	1⅛
21⅜	Equifax 2	18	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
9⅝	Equimrk .88	10	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
28½	EquitGs 2.60	6	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
17⅜	EqutLf 2.34e	11	27	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅜
31¾	Esmark 1.52	8	84	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅜
5⅝	Esquire .32	11	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	Esterline .30	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	71	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛+	⅜
39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		8	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛+	¾
5	Evans Prod	9	206	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
14¼	ExCelO 1.70	8	99	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅜
16⅜	Excise 1.76e		35	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
85⅝	Exxon 5.60	8	x1138	99⅛	98⅝	98¼+	⅞

F

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	Fabrge .40	10	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
6⅝	Facet Enfrp	16	887	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅝
36⅜	FairCam .80	39	1075	48⅝	46	48⅝+	2⅝
6⅝	Fairind .30	15	573	10⅝	10⅛	11	
9	Fansteel .30	15	1033	16⅞	16	16⅛—	⅜
5⅝	FarWst Fnl	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	Farah Mfg	11	92	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
4	Fedders Cp		120	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
22⅝	FedriCo 1.60	4	8	30	29⅝	30 +	⅝
12⅛	FedMogul 1	22	35	18⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅞	FedNMt.88	6	746	16⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
24	FedPap 1.60	6	8	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅛
16⅛	FPap pf1.20		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
10¼	F Signl .60a	5	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
49⅜	FedDSt 1.36	16	178	53⅝	52½	53⅝+	½
21⅜	Ferro 1.10	9	x12	31	30⅜	31 +	⅜
8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		65	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
26	FidelUn 2.40	7	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
16	FieldcrMil 1	6	47	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅛	FinSanB .28	7	25	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
9½	FinlFed .25r	5	23	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	285	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
12¼	FstChar .611	8	989	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
16½	FstChic .96	8	201	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+	⅛
25⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	32	45⅝	45	45⅝+	⅝
9¼	FstMiss .36	5	40	10½	10	10¼+	⅛
27⅞	FstNBo 1.88	9	145	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	80	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
2⅛	FstPa Mtg		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	21	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
17⅜	FWisCp 1.76	8	3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
22⅛	FischM 1.10	9	x7	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	FishFds .40	5	40	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
9⅛	FishrSci .20	8	16	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
14⅞	FleetEnt .32	26	129	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
13⅛	Fleming .80	8	10	16⅛	16	16	
8⅛	FlexiVan .20	14	46	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
16	Flintkot 1.16	10	39	19⅞	19	19	
25	Flin pf82.25		1	29	29	29 +	¼
16⅝	FlaE Coast	11	11	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	Fla Gas 1	6	17	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	7	92	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
23⅞	FlaPwL 1.36	7	1131	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
19⅛	FlaStl 1.30	8	7	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞+	⅛
30	FluorCp .60	10	139	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
19⅞	FMC 1	7	642	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
31⅛	FMC pf2.25		6	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅝
4⅛	Fd Fair .20		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	FooteCB .90	8	4	13	12⅜	12⅜	
43⅞	FordM 2.40	24	517	58⅝	58	58⅝+	⅝
13½	ForMcK .92	7	73	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	FMK pf1.80		2	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		31	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	130	32⅝	32	32	
21⅛	FosWh 1.10b	6	x23	25⅝	24⅞	25¼+	⅝
27⅛	Foxboro .84	11	94	41⅞	39⅝	41 +	1⅛
23⅛	FrnklnM .60	14	143	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜+	⅛
21½	FreepM 1.60	13	126	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
18⅛	Frueht 1.80	10	33	26⅛	24⅞	26 +	1
4⅛	Fuqua Ind		87	8	7⅞	7⅞	

G

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	Gable Ind		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
10⅝	GAF Cp .60	8	116	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
26⅛	GATX 1.80	10	38	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	17	28	27⅝	28 —	⅛
19¾	GamS pf1.60		3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
33⅛	Gannett .72	20	29	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
23⅝	GardDen .76	16	45	26⅝	25⅞	26 +	⅛
14⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	42	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	⅛
12⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	x34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅛	Gateway In	5	72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4	GCA Corp	27	65	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
9⅞	Gemini Cap		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅞	Gemin 1.20a		15	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
9¼	GAIny 1.06a		43	10⅛	10	10	
35⅝	GnAOil .80b	15	16	39	39	39	
8⅛	GenBanc .80		8	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
9⅛	GnCnblc .72	7	146	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
13⅞	GenCig 1.32	7	23	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
18½	G Cinma .54	7	21	19⅝	19	19 +	⅛
3⅛	Gen Develpt	5	42	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
37⅛	Gen Dynam	8	353	60⅛	58⅝	60 +	1⅛
46	GenEl 1.60	15	731	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝+	⅛
27	GnFood 1.50	11	201	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
15⅛	GnGth 1.29e	18	136	19⅛	18⅞	19 —	⅛
9⅞	GenHost .60	5	11	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	GenInst .22i	81	388	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
27⅛	GnInstr pf 3		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
14⅜	GenMed .20	9	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅝
27⅛	GenMills .68	15	181	28	27⅛	27⅞	
57⅞	GnMot 2.90e	10	1528	71⅜	70⅝	71½+	⅝
65	GnMot 5pf 5		6	69	68½	69	
49¾	GMot pf3.75		4	51½	51½	51½+	¼
5	GenPorr Inc	93	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16½	GPubUt 1.68	9	156	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
7¼	GenRefr .40	4	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
34⅛	GnSignal .84	13	31	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛+	1⅛
3⅛	Gen Steel	5	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	1288	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
31⅛	GTlEl pf2.50		4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
14½	GTFl pf1.30		z40	15	15	15	
18	G Tire 1.10b	6	64	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
5⅝	Genesco Inc		278	7⅛	7½	7½+	⅛
18⅜	Genstar 1.20	5	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
36¾	GenuPts .76	22	137	40	39⅞	40 —	⅛
42	GeoPac 1.20	80	199	54¼	53⅝	54 —	⅛
26	GaPw pf2.75		15	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
19½	Gerber 1.20	8	17	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
152	GettyOil 2e	11	74	163¼	160	163¼+	5
4⅛	GF Busn .32	19	x14	6	5⅞	6	
10¼	GiantPC .80	8	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
9⅛	GibrFin .58t	7	65	17	16⅞	17	
5⅝	GiddLew .40	8	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9⅛	GiffdHill .64	9	x8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
29⅛	Gillette 1.50	11	282	30	29⅞	30 —	⅛
11⅛	Ginos Inc	9	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
6¼	GleasW .07e		11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
7⅛	Global Mar	16	150	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	5	18	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
11½	GoldWt Fin	6	557	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
13⅛	GoldWtF pf		35	17⅞	17	17⅞+	⅛
18	Goodrh 1.12	14	236	27⅞	27	27⅞+	⅛
77	Gdrch pf7.85		z50	82	82	82	
20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	x723	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	
12⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
26⅛	Gouldln 1.36	7	150	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
19¾	Gould pf1.35		11	21	21	21	
24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	x233	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
24⅛	Grainger .36	20	139	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅛
12⅛	GrandUn .80	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	Granitvl .80	4	36	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	27	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
10⅛	GtAtlPac		193	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
14⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	11	15	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛	GtNorN 1.80	11	17	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛+	1⅛
32⅛	GtNoNek wi		1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
13⅛	GtWnFin .50	10	96	18	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅜	GtWest Unit	3	22	27⅝	27	27¼+	⅜
12⅛	GrGiant 1.08	11	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23½	GrGt pf1.76		2	26	26	26 +	1
13	Grwhd 1.04	9	166	16⅛	15⅞	16	
1⅜	Greyhnd wt		34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
1½	Groller Inc		5	2½	2⅜	2½	
14	Grumm .60a	6	171	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅝
9⅛	Guardin .30	10	62	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
1⅛	Guard Mtg		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7½	GlfLfHld .56	7	54	9	8⅞	9	
1½	GulfMtg Rlt		6	2	2	2	
20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	1009	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
14⅛	GulfResrc 1	4	75	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
18	GfR pf81.30		9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	89	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
48½	GSU pf4.40		z400	54	53	54 +	3
21	GlfWn .60b	5	1228	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞+	⅞
3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		496	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
76	GlfW pf 3.87		203	90⅛	87	90⅛+	4⅛
35⅝	GlfW pf2.50		7	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	¼
3⅛	Gulton Ind	10	33	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅜

H

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	Hack W 2.48	8	x2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜+	½
14⅛	HallFB .60	12	26	17	16⅝	17	
13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
48⅛	Hallibrtn .56	16	841	53⅞	52⅛	53⅞+	1⅛
16⅛	HamrlP 1.20	9	87	21⅛	21	21⅛+	1
3⅛	Hammond		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	Handlmn .40	13	30	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	x28	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	½
14⅛	HanesCp .76	7	84	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
43⅛	Hanna 1.60	11	32	53⅛	52⅞	53 +	⅛
21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	215	23⅞	23	23⅞+	⅛
6⅛	Hardees	15	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
18	Harnish 1.40	5	148	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	½
12⅛	Harrah .28a	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	HarrBk 1.50	7	47	36	35⅞	36 +	⅛
33⅛	Harris 1.40	11	41	45	44⅛	45	
18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	12	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
8⅛	HartSMx .60	11	25	12	11⅞	12	
12⅝	HattSe 1.44a		5	17	16⅞	17	
21	HawilEl 1.76	8	57	21⅜	21⅛	21½+	⅛
11⅛	HayesAlb 1	10	57	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
3⅛	Hazeltine	6	55	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
12⅛	Hecks .24	10	41	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
8⅛	Hecks wt		8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅛	HeclaM .37t	17	61	15⅝	14⅝	15 +	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	9	HeilmBr .52	8	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
51⅜	46	HeinzH 1.36	11	80	47⅞	46⅝	46⅞	
32	28½	Heinz pf1.70		4	28⅞	28¼	28½	
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	6	15	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
29⅞	22⅝	HellerInt .92	9	44	23½	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
40⅛	30⅛	HolmerP .35	8	37	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	HemInc .66e		8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
38	27⅛	Hercules .38	33	x349	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
24⅛	18⅛	HershyFd 1	8	125	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Hesston .80	8	2	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
25½	22¼	Hestn pf1.60		2	22⅝	22½	22½	
58⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	16	74	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	1⅛
117⅜	93½	HewltPk .30	35	146	108	106⅝	107½+	1½
7⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	17	33	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Hillenbd .78	8	42	22⅛	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
19⅛	16	Hilton Hotel	11	137	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+	½
7⅛	4⅛	HMW Ind	6	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
28	20⅛	Hobart .92	13	15	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	½
20⅜	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29	12⅛	Holiday .40	13	1573	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
30	23⅛	HllyA 1.70t		46	23½	21	22⅞—	1⅛
43⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	66	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛+	⅛
44⅛	32	Homestk 1a	21	97	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞+	⅛
56⅛	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	13	468	46⅞	45⅛	46⅛+	1⅛
32⅛	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	12	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	HospAff .06r	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	HospCpA .24	10	86	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛+	1⅛
16	10⅛	HostIntl .40		32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14	10⅛	Houdail .80a	6	118	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
27	23⅛	Houd pf 2.25		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	HougMif .72	7	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅛	9⅛	HousFab .24	10	55	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
20⅛	15⅛	HoushF 1.10	7	365	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	HouF pf2.50		1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
44⅛	35⅛	HouF pf2.37		3	39	39	39 —	⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	x216	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	Hous NG .60	14	347	34	33⅛	33⅞+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	HowJohn .28	12	1248	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.30		7	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
22⅛	14⅛	HudsnA .80	14	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22	14⅛	HudsnB .80	14	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	HughHat .40	8	113	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
52⅛	37⅛	HughsTl .40	12	284	41	40⅛	41 +	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humane .40	9	87	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	HuntCh .30	16	56	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	HuttnEF .60	5	120	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	1⅛
17⅛	12	Huyck .40	19	58	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
15	8⅛	Hydromt .36	8	57	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
87¾	75	ICInds pf6		1	89	89	89 +	2
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		14	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	ICN Pharm		125	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅛	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	30	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	55	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
78⅛	58	Ideal pf4.75		3	74	73⅞	74 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IdealToy .26t	6	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	IDS Rlty		13	2⅛	2	2	
27⅞	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	125	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
51⅛	50⅛	IllPow pf4.47		z200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
30	21	ITW .50	18	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ImplCpA .24	6	227	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
40⅛	35⅛	INACp 2.10	14	46	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	17	423	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Income Cap		74	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	IncCCu .80e		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	IndiGas 2.12	6	9	23	22⅞	22⅞	
112½	102	IndiM pf 12		z40	110½	110⅛	110⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	24	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	IndiNat 1.20	8	18	14	13⅞	14	
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	23	33	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
91⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	14	191	89	88⅛	89 +	⅛
56	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		11	55	54⅛	54⅛	
68	47⅛	InlandCon 2	8	x10	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
55⅛	41	InIndStl 2.40	15	110	55½	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .50	6	64	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	7	59	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
16	12⅞	Insll pfA1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Inspir Copp		1	29	29	29	
9⅛	7	Intecon .32	7	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.52	9	61	45	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intercll Div	3	12	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
42⅛	25⅛	Interlake 2	6	17	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
273⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	18	634	256	252⅛	254 +	5½
28⅛	22⅛	IntFlavF .32	38	241	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	18	320	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42⅛	33⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	406	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IntMng .15e	8	86	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	IntMultl 1.50	7	13	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
79⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	14	478	75⅛	73⅞	75⅛+	2⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		8	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	444	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
56⅛	44	IntTT pfH4		10	53	53	53	
56⅛	45⅛	ITTefl 4.50		6	57	56½	56½+	¼
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		1	50	50	50 +	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		14	34	33⅛	34 +	⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		8	55½	55⅛	55⅛	
29	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	8	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
77½	64	Intrpce pf 5		1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	9	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	4	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	11	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅛	23⅛	IowaBf .30e	4	14	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	8	14	15	15	15 +	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	8	29	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	IowaPwL 2	7	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	7	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Inco Hosp	14	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		122	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	ItelCorp .20	8	130	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
68⅛	60	ITTSvc pf 4		2	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	1
13⅛	9⅛	IU Intl .85	6	274	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
35	26⅛	IU Int A		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
21	15⅛	IU Int pf1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛

J K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	12⅛	JamesF .80	11	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	Janitzen .80	7	46	20⅛	19½	20⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	JapanF .91e		44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	JeffPilot .80	11	x187	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	⅛
82⅛	72	JerCen pf 8		z60	81	80	80	
88⅛	69½	JerCe pf7.88		z80	80	80	80 —	⅛
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	JewelC 1.20	9	36	22	21⅞	21⅞—	
8⅛	4⅛	Jewelcor	13	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
44⅛	36⅛	JmWalt 1.20	11	842	42⅛	40⅞	41⅞+	1⅛
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		51	44⅞	44	44⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16	JHanS 1.50e		x13	17⅛	17	17 +	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	JHanI 1.86e		19	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
32⅛	23	JhnMan 1.20	12	166	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
96½	82⅛	JohnsonJn 1	27	285	88½	87⅛	88½+	⅛
25⅛	12⅛	JohnCon .90	9	48	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
45	26⅛	JhnCont pf 2		1	38½	38½	38½+	½
19⅛	13⅛	JonLogn .50	14	20	17⅞	17⅛	17½	
54	51	JonLaupt 5		z20	54	54	54 +	½
37	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	5	11	37	35⅞	36⅞+	1⅛
24⅛	19½	Jostens 7b	9	16	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
44⅛	32⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	11	239	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	KaiserAl 1.20	12	x48	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	1
8⅛	5⅛	KaisCem .50	11	34	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
19	14⅛	KaneMill .24	5	77	19	18⅛	19 +	½
24⅛	19⅛	Kaneb .90b	7	59	23	22½	22½—	
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	46	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
24½	15	KC Souin 1r	6	8	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
11½	9⅛	KC Sou pf 1		z660	11½	11	11 +	½
19⅛	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	24	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
17	14⅛	KanNeb 1.32	8	17	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
19⅛	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
26⅛	26	KaPL pf2.32		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	Katy Ind		30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		12	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6½	Kaufm Brd		245	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCp .20	6	4	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Keller .20	24	6	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
24⅛	20	Kellogg .90	14	147	22⅞	22½	22⅞—	⅛
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	7	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
26½	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	10	15	24	24	24	
36⅛	30⅛	Kennct 1.15e	98	678	35½	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	69	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	½
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	7	43	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
78⅛	60⅛	KerrMcGe 1	14	319	68½	67⅛	68⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	16⅛	KeystCon 1e	5	31	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	126	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		14	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞+	⅛
59⅛	40	Kid pf A2.20		4	57	56⅛	57 +	2
47⅛	35⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	135	41⅞	40⅛	41⅞+	1⅛
12½	8⅛	KingDSt .50	9	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo .90	14	16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
52⅛	29	KLM Airlin		4	40	40	40 +	½
37½	28⅛	KnigtRid .62	15	10	34⅛	33⅞	34 —	⅛
12⅛	8½	Koehring	18	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
59	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	10	x131	53½	51½	53⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
46	41½	Kraftco 2.12	9	144	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛+	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	22	944	36½	36	36½+	⅛
14⅛	10	Kroehler Mf		5	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	84	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20	35	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	17½	LacGas 1.65	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15	12	LamsSess 1	13	19	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	LaneBry .80	7	11	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	201	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	LearS pf2.25		8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
34	25⅛	Leasway .70b	9	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	LeedsN .50	10	58	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17½	12⅛	Leesona .75	8	34	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛—	½
16⅛	10⅛	LehPCl .80	34	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	LehVal Ind		26	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		137	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Lennar Crp	225	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Lenox .84	11	753	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	LesFay .40b	7	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10	6⅛	LevFd Cap		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12	LevFIn .75a		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
52⅛	39⅛	LeviStra .80	7	630	48⅛	47½	48⅛	
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn		299	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	7	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅛	LFE pf.50		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	LOF 1.50	10	x67	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	½
70⅛	55⅛	LOF pf4.75		x13	69⅛	69	69⅛	
17	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Liberty Loan		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	x24	33½	33	33 —	½
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	19	x177	51½	50½	51½+	1⅛
30	26	LincNat 1.60	12	122	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
18⅛	16	LincPl 1.76a		5	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
4⅛	1½	Lionel Corp	7	41	3½	3⅛	3½	
17	6⅞	Littonln .18t	19	538	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
22½	9	Littoh ptc pf		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Litton pfB 2		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	598	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	163	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	7	32	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
17½	12⅛	LomM 1.60e	19	29	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	10	1022	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
18	15⅛	LnglsLt 1.56	7	99	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
90⅛	79	LIL pf 8.12		z40	87	87	87	
90½	82½	LIL pf 8.30		z50	86	86	86 —	⅛
123⅛	112	LIL pfN 13		z200	123	122⅛	123	
26⅛	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
83	68⅛	LongDrg .80	27	13	74⅛	74	74⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8½	Loral Corp	10	89	15⅛	14⅛	15	
27⅛	22	LaLand 1.12	11	492	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18	12	LaPacif .20b	24	98	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
19½	11⅛	Lowenst .40		33	19	18½	18⅞+	⅛
16½	10⅛	LTV Corp		348	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
21	13⅛	LTV A 3.40t		4	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		1	49	49	49 +	½
44⅛	25⅛	Lubrizol 1	14	101	37½	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14½	LuckyS .68b	17	83	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
24½	17⅛	LykesYnd 1	6	467	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
47½	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		145	47½	45½	47 +	⅛
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	15	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	6	21	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MacDonal	4	25	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	10	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	7	135	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
16	11⅛	Mcml pf1.20		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	7	111	32⅛	31⅛	32 —	⅛
11⅛	9½	MadisFd .60		184	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	7	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32	23	47	8	7⅞	8	
35	21⅛	Mallory 1	37	37	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	14	5	27	26⅞	27 +	½
9⅛	4⅛	Manhln .05e	7	14	8⅛	8½	8½	
39⅛	29	MfrHan 1.80	8	111	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛+	⅛
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	43	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	50	10½	10⅛	10½	
56½	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	439	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛+	1½
37	28	Marcor 1	10	336	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
74	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		11	73⅛	73	73 —	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Maremt .50	7	36	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80	9	97	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	10	148	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
50⅛	28⅛	Marley .80	14	27	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Marette .40a	11	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15	Marriot .25t	21	233	16⅞	16	16½+	½
61⅛	52½	MrshMc 1.80	18	49	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	24	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	9	57	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	9	12	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	MascoCp .20	21	255	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19	Masonite .54	25	78	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	½
32⅛	16⅛	MassyFer 1	6	253	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	9⅛	MasM 1.17e	10	30	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Masln .03e		17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	17	7	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
53½	41⅛	MayDSt 1.60	12	73	51⅛	50⅛	51 +	⅛
30	24⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Mays JW	77	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39	31⅛	Maytg 1.30a	15	34	34⅛	34	34⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MBPX .40a	5	8	14⅛	14	14	
79⅛	65	MCA Inc 2	6	86	69⅛	69	69⅛+	⅛
36	34⅛	MCA Inc wi		3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	McCord 1	9	x16	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
49⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	6	408	47	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
66	57⅛	McDnld .02e	29	x424	63⅛	63	63⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	10	525	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	McGEd 1.40	12	54	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
17	12⅛	McGrwH .64	10	105	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
28	20⅛	M GH pf1.20		4	23	23	23	
48⅛	38⅛	McIntyr .75e	8	y980	43	41	41 —	1⅛
31⅛	20⅛	McKee 1.80	6	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
55	36⅛	McLean .92	11	51	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	1½
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.60	16	49	23⅛	23	23⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	x4	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31⅛	18	MeadCp 1.38	8	153	30⅛	29⅛	30	
55⅛	25⅛	Mea pfA3.80		5	52	52	52	
55⅛	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		1	52½	52½	52½—	⅛
25⅛	17	Medusa 1.40	12	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	6	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	12	125	23⅛	23	23⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Menasc .50r	4	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
64½	52⅛	MercStr .80	11	4	59⅛	59½	59½	
74	65	Merck 1.40	24	539	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛+	1
33⅛	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	657	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	⅛
29	19	MesaPet .10	19	379	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	1
33⅛	24½	MesP pf1.60		127	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	9	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	MestaMch 1	18	x4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	118	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15	Metrom .60	9	116	24½	23⅛	24½+	½
41	35⅛	MetE pf3.90		z30	40	40	40 +	½
17⅛	11⅛	MGIC In .10		165	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	5	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17½	MichTube 1	5	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
29	26⅛	MhWi pf2.67		18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
20	13⅛	Microwave	12	78	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1⅛
15	12⅛	MidCtl 1.12	8	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	MidSUt 1.32	8	575	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3	1½	Midind Mtg		5	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
25	18⅛	MidRo 1.30	6	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
29½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	9	36	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
65⅛	54½	MinMM 1.45	25	354	60⅛	59⅛	59½—	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.65	8	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MirroAl .96	9	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8	MissnEq .28	10	64	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	MissRiv 1.40	6	159	34½	34⅛	34½+	⅛
32	17⅛	MoPac pf 1		31	30⅛	30⅛	30½+	⅛
26½	20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	3	22	22	22 +	⅛
13	9⅛	MoPSv .84b	7	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
59⅛	47½	MobilOil 3.40	7	607	59½	58⅛	59⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		69	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	Mohasco .90	9	47	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Mohk Data		160	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24	16⅛	Mohk R 1.20	5	5	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
30½	18	Molycorp 1	12	116	30⅛	29½	29⅛—	½
41	28	Moly pf2.50		1	41	41	41 +	⅛
23⅛	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	x3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12½	6⅛	Monogr .20	6	31	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	MonrEq .20	27	71	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
98⅛	76	Monsan 2.80	9	421	97⅛	95	97⅛+	2⅛
108⅛	84⅛	Mons pf2.75		13	108	105⅛	108 +	3
30½	26½	MonDU 2.20	8	23	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
28	23	MonPw 1.80	8	37	24	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.87e		19	22⅛	22	22	
9	7⅛	MONY .76e	11	29	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
48⅛	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	5	x96	44⅛	43⅛	44 —	½
67⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	243	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛+	1
26⅛	19⅛	MorrisKnu 1	6	40	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	MorseEl Pd		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	½
16⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	61	15⅛	15	15	
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		51	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
19½	13⅛	MorNor .88		132	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
54⅛	41⅛	Motorola .70	30	311	54⅛	53⅛	54	
41	30⅛	MtFule 1.72	10	97	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
23⅛	19	MtSt Tel 1.68	9	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11½	7	Munford .40	6	13	10	9⅞	10	
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	22	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	6	74	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1	7	15	19	19	19 —	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10	7½	MyersL .40		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	170	42	41⅛	42 +	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	20	54	36	35	36 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	8	9	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	30	20	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	533	27	16⅛	16	16	
15⅛	11½	N Avia .67e		49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14½	10½	NatCan .57	5	x35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26½	21	N Can pf1.50		x2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
51⅛	39⅛	NatDet 2.72	6	19	47½	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
26	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	242	25	24	24⅛+	⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	6	51	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	11	86	16	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		167	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatInd .30	4	57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	½
14⅛	11½	NtInd pf1.25		5	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
20⅛	14½	Nt MedCare	14	151	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .28b	6	58	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
65⅛	30⅛	N Pres 1.20a	11	127	65⅛	63½	65½+	2
55⅛	39	Nat Semicn	33	1235	46⅛	45	46⅛+	1⅛
14½	9⅛	N Svcind .78	8	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18	12½	N Stand .96	7	20	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
56⅛	44⅛	N Starch .88	17	2	55	54⅛	55 +	½
53⅛	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	19	348	47⅛	46	47⅛+	1⅛
5⅛	4	Nat Tea		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	22½	Natoma 1.20	9	177	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	NCR Cp .72	12	1036	28½	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅛	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24	21⅛	NevP pf2.30		y200	23⅛	23½	23½+	⅛
21	19⅛	NEngEl 1.86	9	38	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
14½	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	25	14⅛	14	14	
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	16	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅛
15⅛	11	Newhall .46	10	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	16	94	29⅛	28½	29	
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	90	90	90 +	2½
27⅛	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	76	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42½	39	NYSE pf3.75		z100	41	41	41 +	1
14⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	7	161	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
114½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z210	112⅛	112⅛	112½	
107½	95⅛	NiaM pf 10.60		z5000	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛—	⅛
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z30	54	53½	53⅛—	1½
52⅛	44⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		z100	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
42	36	NiaM pf 3.90		z260	41½	40	40 —	1½
39⅛	33⅛	NiaM pf 3.60		z300	36	36	36 —	½
39	31⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	36	36	36 +	1
14	12	NiagShre 1e		21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	NL Ind 1	10	286	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	NLT Cp .64	7	625	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	½
24⅛	22½	Nicor 2.12	7	62	24½	24⅛	24½	
24½	22⅛	Nicor pf1.90		6	25	24⅛	25 +	½
81⅛	63⅛	NorfkWn 5	8	89	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛+	1
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	x19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
43	22⅛	Norris 1.40	7	x41	42½	41⅛	42 +	⅛
48	33	NoACoal .90	9	14	45	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	27	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	9	57	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	8	29	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	8	273	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	7	130	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
49	33⅛	NorNGs 1.76	9	122	49½	49	49½+	⅛
82½	79	NoNG pf5.80		z110	82½	82½	82½	
28⅛	24⅛	NoStPw 1.94	8	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z60	101½	101½	101½+	1⅛
41⅛	25½	NorTel .60	16	33	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	26	31	4⅛	4½	4½+	⅛
36⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.20	7	139	36	34⅛	36½+	2⅛
54½	35½	Nrthp pf1.45		2	55	54½	54⅛+	3
32⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	15	364	30½	29⅛	30⅛+	1
52½	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	10	14	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	5	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 1.75	4	72	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14½	NwstInd wt		11	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
101⅛	73	NwtIn pf4.20		3	92	91⅛	92 +	⅛
26⅛	25⅛	NwtP pf2.50		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	32	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
35½	28⅛	NwtStW 1.20	18	111	35	34⅛	34⅛—	½
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	9	x58	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19	NorSim .50b	10	168	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
54	41⅛	NortS pf1.60		17	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	½
30⅛	14½	NucorCp .32	8	35	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	1
12⅛	7	NVF 2.45t	8	114	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11	7⅛	Oak Ind .40	25	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12½	OakliteP .92	9	1	13½	13½	13½	
18	13½	OccidPet 1	11	2793	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	5⅛	OccidPet wt		294	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
57	47⅛	OccidPt pf 4		20	53⅛	51	53⅛+	2⅛
58⅛	46	OccIP pf3.60		69	54⅛	50⅛	54½+	3½
24	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		52	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		6	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	152	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		3	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	125	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z10	108½	108½	108½—	1
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z70	108	108	108 —	1
89	80	OhEd pf8.20		y1000	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛+	⅛
45	39½	OhEd pf3.90		z110	45	44½	45 +	⅛
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z220	122	121⅛	121⅛—	⅛
125⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z40	121	121	121	
79	69	OhPw pf7.76		z150	77	75½	75½	
12⅛	9⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	x10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23½	18⅛	OklaGE 1.44	11	55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	51	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
36⅛	26½	Olinkraft 1	10	22	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	x22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Orange .18b	11	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
45⅛	36⅛	OrisElv 2.20	9	58	46	45⅛	46 +	⅛
36⅛	25½	OutMar 1.40	17	x105	33½	33½	33½	
19	12⅛	OutletCo .80	6	6	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19	OvernitT .90	9	4	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	4	53	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
58⅛	42	OwensCng 1	16	210	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛+	1⅛
63⅛	51½	OwenIll 1.88	9	54	61	60⅛	61 +	⅛
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		2	95½	95½	95½—	½
25⅛	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .68	6	x2	23⅛	23	23	

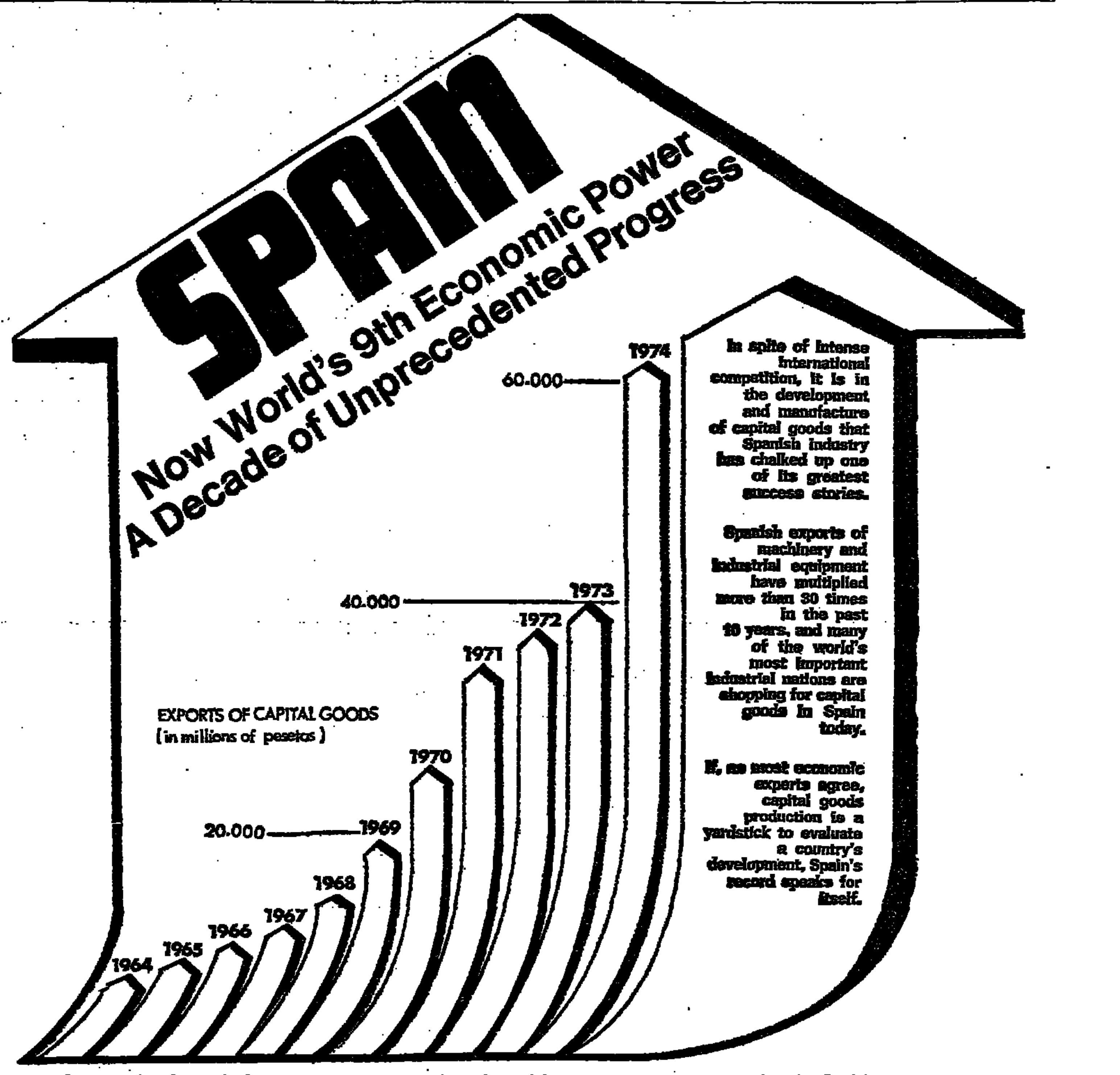
P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	12⅛	PacAS 1.20a		27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	199	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.48	9	88	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
32⅛	26⅛	PacLm 1.20	16	x133	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	498	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	145	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	51	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	80	80	80	
9⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80	8	14	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	120	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
17½	12⅛	PaiW pf1.30		1	14½	14½	14½	
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .30	7	36	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	Pamida .10e	8	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		820	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
35⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.10	6	x59	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
15	8	Paprcft .66b	8	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Pargasinc 1	14	x2059	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	2⅛
40	32	Parg pf2.64		x14	45	44	44 +	4⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	6	199	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛+	1⅛
31⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	9	26	29⅛	29½	29½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	7	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
48⅛	20⅛	Pasco 27c	10	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	6	40	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
23⅛	16½	Payls nw .40	8	18	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	9	79	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
60⅛	49½	Penney 1.28	18	511	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
63	48⅛	PaCo pf4.62		1	59	59	59	
21⅛	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	7	97	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z10	122	122	122	
98½	87	PaPL pf8.60		z200	93½	93	93 —	2
86	77	PaPL pf8.00		z110	84⅛	84	84 —	1
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z770	50	49	49 —	1
51⅛	44⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z300	49	48	49 +	1
37⅛	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	9	136	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
56⅛	42	Penwl pf2.50		8	49⅛	49	49⅛+	⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	608	30½	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
38⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	38½	38½	38½+	1⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .30		44	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
38⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	33	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅛
76⅛	69⅛	PepsiCo 2	16	166	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	PerkElm .30	19	390	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
28	23⅛	Pet Inc 1.68	7	61	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15	13⅛	PetInc pf.80		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PetgePl .80a	10	x14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
80	67⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	19	24	77	76½	76½—	1
26	19⅛	Petrolan .68	8	95	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	1⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Petrlm 2.55e		29	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
31	26	Pfizer .84	14	875	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	20	287	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	153	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
99	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z310	98⅛	98	98⅛—	⅛
82	70	PhilE pf7.85		z100	80⅛	80	80 —	½
80½	69⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z180	79½	79	79⅛—	⅛
75⅛	63⅛	PhilaEl pf 7		z200	73	73	73	
47	39⅛	PhilE pf4.40		z320	45	44	45	
40⅛	36	PhilE pf3.80		z100	40	40	40 +	⅛
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	x12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
57½	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	15	431	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	1
7⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		10	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
11⅛	6⅛	Philipind pf		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
58⅛	49⅛	PhilPet 1.80	11	616	56½	55½	55½—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	10	8	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	9	27	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt		25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
44⅛	35½	Pillsbury 1	12	120	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Pionar 1.20b	10	53	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	312	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
44⅛	31	Pittstn .80a	9	643	43⅛	42½	43⅛+	⅛
31⅛	28⅛	PizzaHt .03e	14	61	29⅛	29	29⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	7	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	56	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Plessey .86e	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	20	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .32	8	1154	36⅛	36	36⅛+	1
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	22	67	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17½	PopeTal .70	11	10	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
32⅛	15⅛	Portec 1.20	10	50	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	8	67	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
112	102	PoG pf11.50		z270	111⅛	111	111⅛	
65	48⅛	Potltch .50	12	41	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	11	174	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
58	53⅛	PotEl pf5.58		z190	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
49⅛	43	PotEl pf4.50		z50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
45	40	PotEl pf4.04		z100	44	44	44 —	½
52⅛	35	PPG Ind 2	10	246	52⅛	51½	52⅛+	1⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .40	8	46	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	½
18⅛	15	Premr pf.90		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
96⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	20	397	91⅛	90⅛	91 +	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	13	52	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
47⅛	27	Proler 1.40	6	10	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15	PSyCol 1.30	8	65	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	128	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
119⅛	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z40	118	117½	118	
45	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		2	26½	26½	26½	
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		5	15½	15½	15½	
27⅛	25⅛	P Svcln 1.92	10	166	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
13⅛	12	PSind pf1.08		z100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	7	18	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z430	28⅛	28	28	
20⅛	18⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	16	19½	19⅛	19½	
6	4⅛	Pubickr Ind		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		19	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
30½	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	30	29⅛	29½	29⅛—	⅛
37	27½	Pullmn 1.20	10	97	34½	33	34½+	1⅛
17	14⅛	PurexCp .96	8	70	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	3½	Purtn Fash	28	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
45½	32⅛	Purolr 1.08	12	15	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	QuakOat .84	12	93	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z150	108	108	108 +	1
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	18	x60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor 01r	12	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
21½	17⅛	Questr pfA 2		2	21½	21½	21½	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52⅛	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	386	50⅛	49⅛	50 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn		354	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40	42	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		64	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	16	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	55	19	18⅛	19 —	⅛
54⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1	11	153	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	1
29	18⅛	RCA 1	17	1306	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	⅛
68⅛	52	RCA cvpf 4		5	66⅛	66	66⅛+	⅛
21	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	482	21	20½	20⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		63	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	11	9	12½	11⅛	12 —	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	7	18	33⅛	33½	33⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .65	7	61	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
11	7	Rellab St .64	7	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
29⅛	18	RelianEl 1	11	65	28⅛	29⅛	28½+	⅛
80⅛	51½	Relian pf 3		4	79	79	79	
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		132	12⅛	11⅛	12 —	½
19	8½	RelGrp pfC		80	18⅛	17½	18⅛+	⅛
24	12	RelGrp pfB		3	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	9	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	7	18	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	136	35⅛	34½	35⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	515	12½	11⅛	12½+	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	Revco DS	17	96	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
11½	7⅛	Rever Copp		27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
79⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	17	240	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Rexham .24	8	130	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅛	20½	Rexnrd 1.28	8	701	34½	33½	34⅛+	½
60	40	Rexn pf2.50		4	61	60	61 +	1
50⅛	32⅛	Rexn pf7.36		24	51	50	50⅛+	½
68⅛	58⅛	Reynln 3.08	8	432	61½	60⅛	61⅛+	⅛
80	67	Reyln pf2.25		13	70	68⅛	70 +	1⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1	10	167	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	½
83	56½	RevM pf4.50		10	78⅛	73	78½+	1½
15⅛	8⅛	RevnSe .40a	6	x28	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	17	3	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22	RichMer .64	12	x76	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	12	127	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
32	19½	RiegelTex 1	5	17	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	8	119	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		59	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	RiteAid .24	15	93	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	RivianF .96	13	25	26½	26	26 —	⅛
23½	13½	Robshaw .90	12	29	21	20½	21 +	⅛
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Robins .28a	9	x248	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	25	16⅛	15⅛	16	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .80	9	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	10	321	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
81	57	Rkint pf4.75		5	77½	76⅛	77½+	2
20⅛	20⅛	Rkint pf1.35		90	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	31	26	70	69⅛	70 +	1
8⅛	4⅛	Rohr Ind		42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	Rollins .36	15	233	24½	23⅛	24 +	1
6	4	Ronson Cp		9	4⅛	4½	4½	
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
25	18⅛	RorerA .94	9	84	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
29⅛	23	Rosario .40b	13	34	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
29½	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	237	30½	29½	30⅛+	1½
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	11	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
47⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	281	48	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rovlind .10a	6	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)



Contact the Spanish Commercial Offices or Chamber of Commerce in Bonn, Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Marseilles, Bayonne, Athens, The Hague, Rome, Milan, Oslo, Warsaw, Moscow, Lisbon, London, Bucharest, Stockholm, Bern or Zurich. They'll explain how...

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May 5, 1976

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Currency Rates

May 10, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

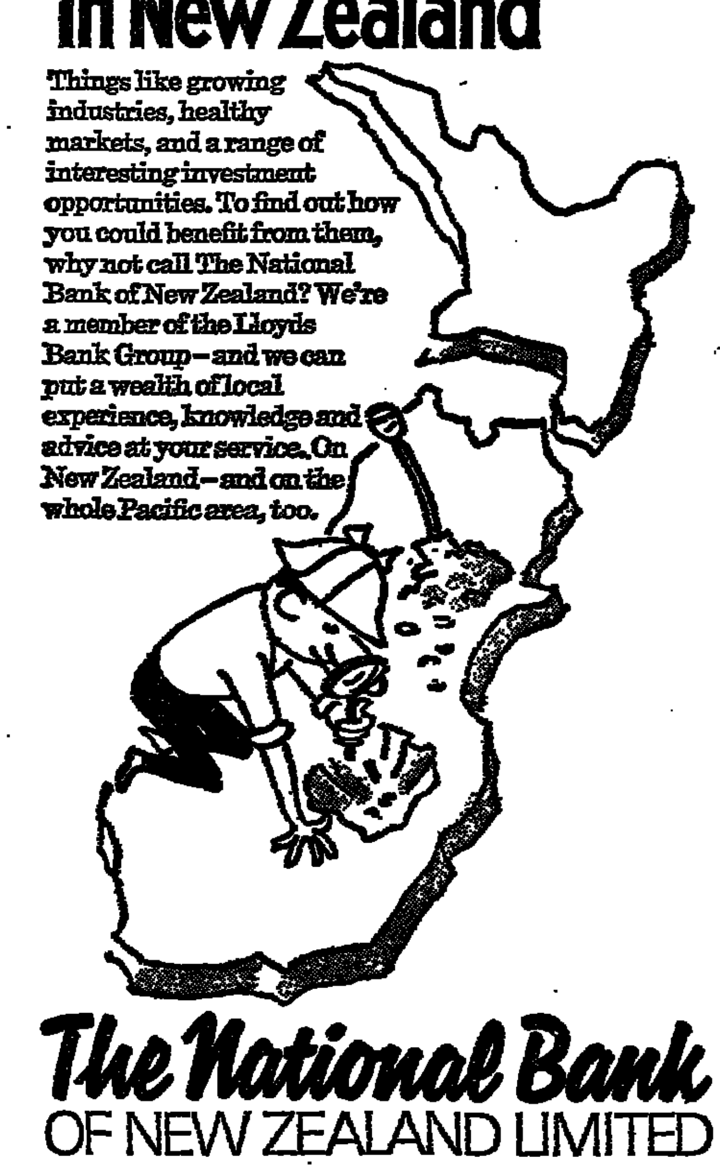
	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swissf.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6530	4.9370	105.66*	57.525*	33.56y	—	6.9340*	106.30*	44.50*
Brussels (c)	38.86	71.255	15.288	8.3075	4.713*	14.442	—	15.638	6.444
Frankfurt	2.5425	4.6538	—	54.36*	3.035x	94.47*	6.536*	102.40*	42.11*
London (z)	1.8205	—	4.6535	8.5576	1,529	4.925	71.10	4.5475	11.0345
Milan	833.90	1520.40	325.45	176.60	—	—	—	332.70	—
Paris	4.6730	8.5030	184.050*	—	5.64625x	174.100*	12.0407*	138.225*	77.600*
Zurich	2.4847	4.5422	97.74*	53.12*	0.2991*	92.32*	6.41*	—	41.25*

The following are dollar values only: Escudo: 29.795; Israeli £: 7.67; Peseta: 67.51; Schilling: 18.165; Sw. krona: 4.3796; Yen: 293.40; Belgian financial franc: 38.865; Hong Kong $: 4.8900; Canadian $: 0.9789.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.96¾	*.61
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.40	.69¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	89-90	81-83
Lead, spot, lb.	22½-23	22¾-24½
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	63¾-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.8389	3.43½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.55	4.50
Gold N.Y., oz.	128.45	167.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	826.30	729.40

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 10, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	15.65	15.75	15.16	15.17	15.74
Sep	15.75	15.80	15.15	15.25	15.75
Oct	15.80	15.80	15.19	15.19	15.77
Mar	15.50	15.50	14.90	14.90	15.52
May	15.40	15.40	14.78	14.85	15.40
Jul	15.30	15.30	14.65	14.70	15.28
Sep	15.32	15.33	14.60	14.65	15.30
Oct	15.15	15.15	14.60	14.60	15.15

Sales: 7,288.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	92.50	92.50	88.10	89.15S	91.55
Jul	88.10	88.10	84.40	85.40S	86.10
Sep	83.25	83.25	79.40	80.30S	81.25
Dec	77.20	77.20	73.40	74.00S	75.40
Mar	74.20	74.30	70.90	71.25S	72.70
May	71.80	72.30	71.80	69.25S	70.70
Sep	68.70	68.80	68.70	65.75S	67.05

Sales: 2,076.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

May	72.10	72.10	70.70	70.40S	71.60
Jul	72.90	73.10	71.10	71.10S	72.30
Sep	73.60	73.90	72.00	72.00S	73.10
Dec	74.80	75.00	73.10	73.10S	74.20
Jan	75.10	75.10	73.20	73.40S	74.50
Mar	75.50	75.60	73.80	73.80S	74.90
May	76.00	76.10	74.40	74.30S	75.40

Sales estimated: 4,800.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.50	5.50	5.38	5.40	5.45
Mar	6.55	6.55	6.47	6.52	6.47
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.20	A7.15	A7.10
May	8.30	8.40	8.26	8.30	8.20

Sales: 427.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	455.50	456.30	449.50	450.30S	452.80
Jun	455.20	455.20	455.20	451.80S	453.80
Jul	450.50	470.70	450.50	453.30S	155.80
Sep	464.00	464.80	457.10	458.10S	460.80
Dec	473.00	473.00	465.50	466.40S	469.20
Jan	476.00	476.00	472.00	469.10S	471.90
Mar	482.00	482.00	476.00	474.80S	477.60
May	488.00	488.00	482.50	480.60S	483.40
Jul	493.50	493.50	488.00	486.40S	489.20
Sep	499.00	499.00	497.50	492.20S	495.00

Sales estimated: 6,450.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	58.00	58.00	57.65	58.00	B58.00
Jul	59.15	59.15	58.75	59.00	59.15
Sep	60.30	60.30	60.00	60.10	60.40
Nov	61.20	61.20	61.05	61.20	B61.40
Jan	62.00	62.00	61.90	61.90	B62.00
Mar	63.05	63.05	62.75	B63.00	63.15

Sales: 300.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	66.00	66.00	65.10	65.65	65.98
Oct	66.00	66.00	65.20	65.55	65.96
Dec	64.40	64.40	63.51	64.00	64.35
Mar	64.50	64.50	64.10	B64.45	64.71
May	64.50	64.50	64.50	B64.60	64.85
Jul	64.55	64.70	64.55	B64.80	64.95
Oct	63.80	63.80	63.50	B64.00	64.75

Sales: 3,850.

GOLD (1000 troy oz)

Jun	129.00	129.50	128.60	128.70S	129.00
Aug	130.30	130.60	129.70	129.70S	130.00
Oct	131.20	131.50	130.80	130.90S	131.10
Dec	132.60	133.00	132.00	132.10S	132.30
Feb	133.90	134.00	133.50	133.30S	133.50
Apr	135.10	135.20	134.90	134.50S	134.70
Aug	137.80	137.80	137.80	137.10S	137.30

Sales estimated: 2,032.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 10, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.31½	3.38½	3.31½	3.35¾	3.31
Jul	3.38½	3.46	3.38½	3.42¾	3.38
Sep	3.47½	3.54	3.47½	3.50½	3.46½
Dec	3.59	3.65	3.59	3.62½	3.58
Mar	3.69½	3.75	3.69½	3.73¼	3.69

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.79	2.82½	2.78¾	2.81	2.78¼
Jul	2.79	2.81½	2.78½	2.80	2.78½
Sep	2.72	2.73¾	2.71¼	2.72	2.71
Dec	2.65	2.66½	2.65	2.65¾	2.65¼
Mar	2.72¼	2.73¾	2.72¼	2.73	2.72½
May	2.76¼	2.77	2.76	2.76½	2.76½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	5.03	5.09½	5.02½	5.05½	5.01¾
Jul	5.07½	5.15½	5.07½	5.11	5.08
Aug	5.14	5.19	5.13½	5.16½	5.12½
Sep	5.18	5.22¼	5.17	5.19½	5.17
Nov	5.24	5.29	5.22¾	5.24	5.23
Jan	5.31	5.36	5.29½	5.31	5.30
Mar	5.40	5.42½	5.36½	5.37	5.37
May	5.44½	5.46½	5.41½	5.41½	5.42

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	16.30	16.37	16.18	16.22	16.25
Jul	16.50	16.55	16.36	16.37	16.43
Aug	16.56	16.66	16.47	16.47	16.52
Sep	16.65	16.76	16.58	16.58	16.61
Oct	16.75	16.87	16.68	16.70	16.71
Dec	16.88	17.00	16.83	16.85	16.85
Jan	17.00	17.05	16.92	16.93	16.92
Mar	17.10	17.18	17.00	17.03	17.10
May	17.25	17.25	17.15	17.15	17.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	148.00	148.20	145.50	145.80	144.70
Jul	149.00	149.10	146.90	147.30	145.80
Aug	148.30	149.50	147.00	148.00	146.30
Sep	149.00	150.50	147.50	148.50	147.20
Oct	148.50	150.50	148.00	149.20	147.50
Dec	150.00	151.80	149.50	150.50	149.00
Jan	152.00	152.50	151.50	152.00	150.40
Mar	154.50	155.00	154.00	154.50	152.00
May	154.00	157.00	154.00	155.00	153.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	—	—	—	448.50	452.00
Jun	459.00	468.00	450.20	450.80	453.50
Aug	461.50	462.50	454.00	454.50	457.00
Oct	467.00	467.00	459.50	459.50	462.50
Dec	472.50	473.00	465.50	466.00	468.50
Feb	478.00	478.50	471.00	471.00	474.00
Apr	483.50	484.50	477.00	477.00	480.00
Jun	488.50	489.00	483.00	483.00	480.00
Aug	494.50	494.70	489.00	489.00	492.00
Oct	500.90	508.90	495.00	495.00	498.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	45.40	45.60	44.60	44.70	45.90
Aug	45.90	46.00	45.60	45.80	46.30
Oct	45.70	45.70	45.30	45.35	45.77
Dec	45.50	45.50	45.02	45.02	a45.55
Feb	45.65	45.65	45.10	b45.12	45.50
Apr	45.50	45.50	45.05	45.05	a45.40

Sales: June 4790; Aug 418; Oct 870; Dec 180; Feb 54; April 10.
Open interest: June 14055; Aug 13030; Oct 4622; Dec 2412; Feb 930; April 104.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	51.05	51.25	50.57	51.00	51.40
Jul	50.35	50.45	49.80	50.10	50.80
Aug	46.30	46.62	46.10	46.20	46.85
Oct	42.90	43.10	42.60	42.70	43.05
Dec	42.05	42.40	41.90	42.00	42.10
Feb	41.70	41.85	41.35	41.40	a41.70
Apr	39.85	40.05	39.50	b39.65	39.85
Jun	40.90	40.95	40.85	a40.85	a41.05
Jul	40.55	40.70	40.45	b40.70	a40.75

Sales: June 1715; July 1332; Aug 563; Oct 177; Dec 34; Feb 12; April 7; June 1; July 1.
Open interest: June 4638; July 3786; Aug 2268; Oct 1283; Dec 833; Feb 242; April 130; June 38; July 6.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

May	53.90	55.00	53.75	54.25	53.00
Jun	51.00	51.70	50.60	50.60	50.90
Jul	50.50	50.95	50.50	50.50	50.50
Aug	51.00	51.00	50.50	50.50	n50.50
Sep	53.10	53.95	53.00	53.05	52.90
Nov	—	—	—	a54.25	54.50
Dec	57.30	57.50	56.00	a56.00	57.10

Sales: May 50; June 246; Jul 17; Aug 2; Sep 117; Nov 0; Dec 2.
Open interest: May 123; June 826; Jul 47; Aug 1; Sep 648; Nov 103; Dec 359.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	75.00	75.00	73.80	a74.05	75.60
Jul	74.95	74.95	73.57	73.60	75.40
Aug	72.90	72.90	71.50	a71.65	73.20
Feb	62.70	62.92	61.90	62.30	62.90
Mar	62.25	62.50	61.60	b61.90	b62.50
May	62.00	62.15	62.00	b62.15	62.40

Sales: May 324; July 3006; Aug 738; Feb 146; March 45; May 1.
Open interest: May 916; July 5801; Aug 1932; Feb 673; March 80; May 8.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	129.00	129.30	128.60	128.70	128.80
Sep	130.60	131.00	130.20	130.20	130.20
Dec	132.40	132.60	132.00	132.50	132.10
Mar	134.50	134.60	134.10	134.10	134.00
Jun	136.60	136.60	136.60	136.60	136.00
Sep	138.40	138.40	138.40	138.40	138.10

Sales: June 710; Sept. 135; Dec. 130; March 20; June 10; Sept. 10.

London Commodities

May 10, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Aug	208	202.25	200.85-203.90	192.40-192.50
Oct	210.50	204.50	205.15-205.20	203.75-204.25
Dec	209.50	204	205.30-205.35	203.50-203.70
Mar	208	202.25	203.35-203.45	202.50-202.75
May	206.25	204	202.10-202.40	200.30-201
Aug	206	200.25	202 -202.55	199.05-200.25
Oct	—	—	201.05-202.45	198.50-200.25
Lots: 8,499.				
COCOA				
May	1151	1097	1095 -1098	1122 -1124
Jul	1133	1070	1075 -1077	1103.50-1105
Sep	1075	1005	1007 -1008	1048 -1049
Dec	986	930	930.50- 934	969 - 970
Mar	960	910	913.50- 914	940 - 947
May	935	883	890 - 898	924 - 926
Jul	928	905	870 - 890	902 - 903
Lots: 5,153.				
COFFEE				
May	1425	1402	1387 -1400	1415 -1420
Jul	1457	1410	1414 -1415	1446 -1448
Sep	1460	1385	1392 -1395	1443 -1445
Nov	1445	1380	1380 -1382	1432 -1434
Jan	1438	1365	1375 -1376	1425 -1426
Mar	1430	1355	1357 -1365	1417 -1419
May	1427	1354	1354 -1360	1415 -1425
Lots: 3,394.				

London Metals Market

May 10, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	852 - 856	851 - 852
3 months	884 - 885	878 - 878.50
Cathodes: spot	848 - 850	842 - 845
3 months	876 - 878	869 - 870
Tin: spot	4,086 - 4,090	4,130 - 4,140
3 months	4,195 - 4,200	4,245 - 4,247
Lead: spot	277 - 277.50	276 - 277
3 months	287 - 288	285.25- 285.50
Zinc: spot	441 - 442	441.50- 442
3 months	457 - 457.50	456.50- 457
Silver: spot	248 - 248.50	245.30- 245.50
3 months	254.80- 255	251.60- 251.80

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3⅛-3⅜	½-1	10¼-11
1 M.	5⅝-5⅞	3¼-3½	1⅛-1⅝	11⅛-11¾
3 M.	5⅝-5⅞	3⅜-3⅝	1⅝-1⅞	11¼-11⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-4	1⅞-2⅛	11⅜-11¾
1 Y.	6⅞-7	4⅛-4⅝	2⅛-2⅝	12 -12¼

Paris Commodities

May 10, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	—	—	1,700-1,750	U.C.
Aug	1,090	1,045	1,744-1,749	+18
Oct	1,900	1,845	1,847-1,850	+49
Nov	1,850	1,845	1,840-1,850	+90
Jan	1,880		1,840-1,850	+85
Mar	1,865	1,860	1,810-1,840	+30
May	1,875	1,865	1,830-1,845	+50
Jul	—	—	1,830-1,845	+50
Lots: 428.				
COCOA				
May	965	950	900- 965	U.C.
Jul	950		950- 960	+50
Sep	953	895	913- 915	+ 5
Dec	853	796	810- 811	— 0.50
Mar	—	—	785- —	U.C.
May	—	—	765- 795	U.C.
Lots: 600.				

A major U.S. investment banking and research organisation, long established in Europe, is in the process of expanding the sales department in its London office. Qualified registered representatives with experience in marketing U.S. securities are being sought.

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TEL. 225.05.92.

MANAGER: Henry GUTTRIDGE.

We have pleasure to announce that
NORBERT K. SIEGEL
(Director of Sales–Europe)
and
STEPHEN M. ALEXANDER
ACA
have been appointed
Directors of the Company

Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd.
17A Curzon Street, London W.1
Telephone: 01-493 6090 Telex: 268111

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 10

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	4⅞	RTE Cp .16	76	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	24	Rubbrm .40	20	x25	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ½
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	47	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	RussTog .76	7	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
12¾	9	Ryder Sys	12	189	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
		S						
42½	35	SabineR .60	11	44	44½	42½	43¼	+ 1
5¼	2¼	Safeg rd Ind	10	9	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
48⅝	39½	SafewyStr 2	7	282	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	x42	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
45¼	33½	StJoMin 1.20	14	180	46½	45½	46¼	+ 1¼
13⅜	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
33⅝	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	11	64	34¾	33⅝	34¾	+ 1⅛
12	10½	StPaulS .96a		46	11¾	11½	11½	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	128	43¼	42¼	43⅛	+ 1¼
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	44	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	9	118	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	Sandrs Asso	19	463	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅞
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	30⅝	SFeInd 1.80	8	543	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
10⅞	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	10	182	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	x12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
4½	3¼	Saul REIs t		53	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	8	SavEIP .50e	4	35	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	11	SavEI pf1.28		4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
6⅝	3⅛	Sav A Stop	72	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	10	23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	6⅞	SavinB Mch		39	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	10	102	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
8	3	Schaefer Cp		104	7	6⅞	6⅞	
60¼	47½	SchergPl .88	22	577	58¼	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	16	66	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	586	79¾	77½	79	+ 1¾
18⅜	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	73	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	27	14	13⅞	14	
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	5	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	10	26	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	ScottFor .74	6	14	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
24½	14¼	ScottPap .68	11	182	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Scottys .10	21	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	ScovillMfg 1		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
43¼	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	41	41	41	— ⅛
7	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	12	33	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅞	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	198	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		8	4½	4½	4½	
31⅝	25¼	Seagram .80	12	18	26	25½	26	+ ¾
7⅜	4⅝	Seagrave	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	7	64	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	18	779	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
79¼	63½	Sears 1.60a	21	443	70⅝	69¼	70¼	+ 1
5⅝	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	37	93	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	22	SedcoInc .18	8	89	32	31⅛	31⅞	
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
16	11½	Servomt .66	7	38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅛	Shakspre .32	16	23	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	Shapell .10	9	67	16	15½	15½	— ½
60	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	193	60⅛	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	33	13⅛	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
51¼	39¾	ShellGI pf 3		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
23	18⅛	ShlGI pf1.35		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	19	59	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		y100	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	— ½
11¼	9⅝	SierrPac .92	9	35	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅜	Signal .90b	12	376	21¾	20¼	21½	+ 1½
49	34	Signal pf2.20		1	44½	44½	44½	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	17	5	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5	SimPrec .14	8	69	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
24½	19¼	Simm .88a	16	8	23¾	23½	23¾	
23½	14¼	SimpPat .50	14	537	15½	15	15½	+ ½
21⅞	8¾	Singer Co		928	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅞
44½	24½	Singr pf3.50		47	44⅝	43⅜	44	— ¼
28	20⅝	Skaggs .50	13	101	25⅛	25	25	
71½	66	Skelly 1.60a	8	40	66½	66¼	66½	+ ⅜
12¾	7⅜	Skil Corp	34	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Skyline .24	46	106	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅝
16¼	8⅞	SmithAO .60		25	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
38⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .36	8	106	32½	31⅜	32½	+ 1
70⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	16	97	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ 1⅛
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	6	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20	15⅞	Smucker .80	8	x6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
16⅞	11	SolaBas .80	7	36	14⅝	14½	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
10	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	37	978	9⅝	9½	9½	
33⅞	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	7	3	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	61	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	5	x21	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25½	21¾	Sdwn pf1.80		5	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	SoestBk .40b	10	111	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	SoesPS .89t	10	7	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅞	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	6	507	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	8	416	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	2	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	136	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+ 2
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	27	36⅜	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
47	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
55½	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z100	56	56	56	+ ½
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	9	161	36	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
62¼	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	11	x140	61½	59⅜	61¼	+ 1⅜
62½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		x6	61½	61	61	— ½
6⅛	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		x3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
36½	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	8	69	34	33⅛	33½	— ½
26⅛	21½	SouthInd .50	11	64	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	23	x72	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		7	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	11½	SwstPSv .98	9	x71	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sperton .24a	5	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	8	65	15	14½	14½	— ½
36½	31	Sperry H pf 3		1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
50⅜	38⅜	SperryR .76	12	407	49	47⅝	48⅞	+ ½
13⅜	6⅝	Sprague El		119	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Spring M .75	2	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	20⅜	SquarD 1.10	15	104	26¼	25½	25½	—
38⅞	30⅜	Squibb .90	15	113	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1⅛
31⅝	24⅜	StaleyMfg 1	6	72	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	15	x111	37¼	36⅜	36⅞	+ ¼
50⅜	46	StdBr pf3.50		z50	50	49½	49½	+ ¼
49⅛	37¼	StBPaint .40	24	37	44	43⅜	44	+ ½
37	29⅞	StdOilCl 2.20	8	x1459	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	+ ½
49⅞	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	8	459	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅛
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	100	73½	72	72¼	— ¾
9⅛	6⅝	StdPress .40		14	8	8	8	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	36	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅞	9¼	Standex .70	8	16	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
33¼	21	StanWk 1.04	10	201	33	32⅜	32⅜	+ ½
9¼	6⅛	Stanray .60		26	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Starrett 1	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		22	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	55	100	96¾	100	+ 3½
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	8	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
21	16⅛	SterDrug .70	12	366	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	13	13	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
26⅛	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	1	53	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
34½	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	10	x20	33½	33	33¼	
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	67	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅛	StokVC pf		z520	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	16	54⅜	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	6	11	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
21	19½	Stop Shop 1	5	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	245	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ 1
26	15⅝	StorerBdg 1	8	x54	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
48½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	7	14	45	44¼	45	
74¼	64	StuWr pf5		1	71	71	71	
6½	3⅝	Suave Shoe	7	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅜	SubPrG 1.08	6	52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	25	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22	11¼	Sun Chm .40		97	21	20	21	+ ⅝
32⅝	26⅞	SunCo 1.48b	6	44	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅞
35⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		41	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	29	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
32½	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	357	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ 1¼
47½	35¾	Sunds pf3.00		26	46	45⅛	46	— ¼
13⅛	9¾	SunshMg .36	6	40	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
35	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	10	98	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅝
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	9	97	155	150½	155	+ 5
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	39	6	6	6	
40¼	19	Superscpe	10	143	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅞
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		73	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅛	10⅝	Swank .60a	9	42	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	9	x81	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
7⅝	4½	Systron Don	9	39	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
		T						
30	23¼	TaftBrd .80	11	18	29½	29	29½	+ ½
5⅜	1⅞	Talcott Nat		11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
10	6⅝	Talley .40	7	37	9⅝	9	9	
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	71	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	— ⅝
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	13	566	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¼
21⅝	13½	Tandycrft	9	91	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ½
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20		56	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	18	Technicr .15	24	293	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
7	5	Technicolr	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	13	57	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
60¼	44¼	Tektronx .24	19	127	60	59	60	+ 1¼
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	8	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
59⅝	22⅝	Teledn 1.45t	8	392	60	58⅝	59⅞	+ ⅝
97½	62	Teledyn pf 6		5	99⅛	99½	99⅝	
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		155	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	12	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	x1103	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		x3	104	103¼	104	+ ⅝
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	197	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Tesor pf2.16		56	28¼	27½	27⅞	
28	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1412	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
38⅝	34½	TexComm 1	12	251	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	28⅛	TexETr 1.85	7	195	29½	29	29½	+ ⅝
30⅛	27¼	TxET pf2.87		122	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	25¼	TxET pf2.40		4	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
35⅛	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	14	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	28	Texsglf 1.20	1	x59	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	40	218	121	118½	121	+ 3¼
⅞	5⅛	Texas Intl	7	72	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	604	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	6	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅝
22¼	17⅝	TexUtil 1.32	10	337	19⅛	18½	18⅝	
9⅛	6	Texfi Ind		44	6	6	6	
26½	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	84	26⅛	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		1	31	31	31	— ½
18⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	6	55	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
42½	33	ThomBet .88	22	7	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ½
13½	7⅝	Thomin .40b	12	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	9	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	11	20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	12	x82	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
36½	28½	TidwatM .80	7	8	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
19½	13¼	TigerInt .40	10	311	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
69½	59¼	TimeInc 2	14	246	65	64⅛	65	+ 1
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	13	27	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
53⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.28a	9	108	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25¼	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	38	24	23⅞	24	
19⅝	10½	TonkaCp .40	6	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	19	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	9	16	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.60	15	37	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ 1¼
14⅞	7½	Trans W Air		195	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
16½	11⅝	TWA pf 2		2	15	15	15	
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	10	393	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
22⅝	20⅝	TranInc 1.92		17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
12¾	8½	Transco .80	6	62	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	Transcn .45	12	36	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
12	6¼	TranOhF .28	6	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	29	24	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅝
34¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	244	30	29⅝	29⅞	
11⅜	6¾	TRE Corp		88	9	8⅝	9	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		45	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf2.50		4	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	Trianind .90	9	x23	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
17⅜	16½	Trinity Ind	6	173	18⅞	17½	18⅝	+ 1¼
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	19	88	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ 1
36¼	26⅝	TRW In 1.40	10	x578	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅝
71½	58	TRW pf4.50		x3	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅝
83	63⅝	TRW pf4.40		x13	82½	81¼	82½	+ 1⅝
214½	171½	TRW pf4.25		x1	211	211	211	+ 6½
13½	12	TucsonG .96	8	97	12⅝	12½	12¼	+ ¼
15	9⅝	TwenCen .50	7	146	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLb .20e	10	21	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
38⅝	28⅝	TylerCp 1	6	73	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ¼
		U						
29⅞	21¼	UAL Inc .60		x1210	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	x10	22½	22¼	22½	
16⅞	13⅝	UGI Cp 1.40	7	2	15½	15½	15½	
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z110	29	29	29	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	1	37	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Unarco .60	6	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	9	180	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
100¼	70½	U Camp 2.40	14	86	93⅝	93	93	+ ⅛
76¼	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	487	73	71¼	72⅝	+ 1⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Union Corp	24	74	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	184	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
88	76	UnEl 7pf 8		5	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z280	48	46⅛	46⅛	
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
6	4½	Un Fidelity	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
47¼	40½	UnOCal 2.10	6	258	47	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅝
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		58	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ¾
89⅝	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	163	90	88⅝	89⅝	+ 1⅝
15⅝	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		17	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		51	2	2	2	
10½	7¼	Uniroyal .50	10	126	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	71	Uniryal pf 8		z250	81	80	80½	
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	129	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA	9		11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		71	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
10	5¼	U FinCal .24	6	25	8⅛	8½	8½	
22	14	UGasP 1.32	5	159	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ½
13¼	7⅛	Un Guarnty	38	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	7	18	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	9⅝	UnitInd .50	7	x21	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	17	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		111	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	Un Nucir	31	385	26⅝	25⅞	26⅞	+ 1
3⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Min		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	5	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
40⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	14	45	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	952	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
23¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		12	28⅝	28½	28⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	28	112	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	US Ind .20	16	206	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	USLeasg .22	6	x35	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	US RltyInv		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	12	835	38½	36⅝	37	+ 1⅛
89	65	US Stl 2.80	10	764	84⅝	81¾	84	+ 1⅝
55¼	54	US Stl wi		25	56⅛	55	56½	+ 1¼
22⅛	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	15	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
67⅛	46⅛	UnTech 2.40	8	397	67½	66¼	67½	+ 1⅛
33¼	33	UnTech wi		38	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅝
138	118½	UnTech pf 8		28	133½			
17	14⅛	UnTel 1.12	9	512	15⅝			
2⅛	1¼	UnTel wt		14	1⅞			
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	20¼			
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		3	23			
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	86	8			
15⅜	12	Univar .56	6	13	13⅜			
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	7	16	25			
13⅛	10	UOP		48	11⅛			
48½	38⅝	Upjohn .96	17	833	40¼			
15¼	11⅜	USLIFE .36	5	x186	12			
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .84a		24	11⅛			
57½	46¼	UtahInt 1a	13	255	56⅛			
33	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	8	20	32⅞			
33⅝	29¼	UtPL pf2.30		11	33			
30¼	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	49	29¼			
35⅝	24	UV In pf1.26		x2	33⅞			
		V						
16½	13⅝	ValtvInd .80	4	11	16			
17¼	12	Varian .20	13	167	15⅜			
24	15½	Veeder .80	16	21	23⅝			
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		7	5⅛			
7	4⅝	Venice .20	30	21	5⅛			
14¼	12⅝	VestSe 1.31e		28	13⅝			
31	20⅝	Vetco .05e	7	601	27⅞			
28⅝	22⅝	VF Cp 1.10	8	12	22½			
11⅞	7⅝	Viacom Int	10	71	8⅝			
7⅛	3⅝	Victor Comp		50	6⅞			
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw .24	7	505	13⅝			
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z30	93			
80⅛	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z130	80⅛			
52	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	51			
30¼	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		8	30⅛			
8⅛	4⅝	Vornado Inc	7	61	7⅛			
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	9	17⅛			
		W-X-Y-Z						
26⅞	18⅝	Wachova .76	9	262	26⅝			
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty			4			
14½	12¾	Walgreen 1	10	12	16			
30⅞	26⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	2	30			
24⅝	16⅝	WellBus .60	10	2	22			
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	24	18			
17⅞	12⅝	WalMart .08	17	41	16			
10⅛	8¼	WardFd .47t	14	3	8			
12⅛	8⅝	Warneco .80		21	10			
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	33	8			
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	31	139	22			
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		9	44			
38⅛	30⅝	WarnerL 1	16	451	33			
30⅛	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	13	3	26			
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	2	18			
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	4	15			
37⅛	29¼	WasN pf2.50		2	36			
18⅛	12⅝	WashStl 1	8	1	17			
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	16	21			
9⅛	6⅝	Waste Mgmt	8	102	7			
35⅝	25	WatkinJ .32	14	41	29			
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .40	10	16	6			
7	4	Wean Unit	8	2	5			
16⅛	10⅝	Wes pf2.00k		4	16			
9	5½	Westhrd .40	9	47	8			
7⅛	3⅝	Webb Del E	14	287	7			
25⅝	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	10	12	22			
22⅝	16⅝	WellFgo .96	8	138	22			
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .10e		21	7			
25¼	21⅝	WstctTr 1.88	8	3	24			
56	47⅛	WtPP pf4.50		z210	51			
42⅝	35	WstPtPep 2	9	2	38			
11⅞	9⅝	WnAirL .40a	30	122	11			
23⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	43	22			
15⅛	11⅝	WnNorA .40	4	63	11			
13	6	Wn Pac Ind	7	40	11			
18⅛	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	24	1			
19⅝	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	356	1			
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	597	1			
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		250	4			
47⅛	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	102	4			
24⅞	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	8	2	2			
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	31	342	4			
66⅝	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		x104	6			
22⅝	16	WheelFr .60	10	40	2			
23⅝	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		28	2			
49	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z130	4			
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	15	349	2			
25⅝	19⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	147	2			
36⅛	34⅝	WhitC pfC 3		2	3			
9⅛	3⅛	White Mot		984				
27¼	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	3	2			
6⅞	3	Whittaker	38	193				
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		49	1			
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	2				
29	22	WilmsCos	5	454	2			
7⅛	5⅛	Wilshro .12e	8	61				
41⅛	39⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	x16	3			
9⅛	5⅛	Winnebago		247				
30	24⅞	WiscElPw 2	20	68	2			
70	64⅝	WisE pf7.75		z50	6			
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	9	27	1			
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55		x9	2			
17⅞	16⅛	WiscPL 1.52	7	30	1			
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	35	1			
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	8	33	2			
6⅞	3⅛	WolvrW .07e	8	6				
19½	13	Wometco .66	8	24	1			
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	34				
19⅝	13⅞	WoodPet .30	6	16	1			
27⅛	21¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	181	2			
39¼	32	Wolw pf2.20		63	3			
6⅝	4	World Airw	7	31				
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	5	6			
11⅛	6⅝	Wylain .60	17	26				
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		49				
11⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	81	45				
11⅛	6⅛	Yates Ind			6			
11⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .15j	58	3				
25⅛	17⅛	ZaleCorp .80	7	72	1			
20¼	15	Zale pfA .80		1	1			
14⅛	11⅜	Zapata .30b	4	240	1			
8½	5⅞	Zayre Corp	9	110				
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad	20	674	3			
14⅛	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	11	90	1			

Sales figures are unofficial.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of going table are annual disburseme[nts] quarterly or semi-annual declarati[on] dividends or payments not designa[ted] identified in the following footnote[s]
a—Also extra or extras. b—Ann[ual] dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. in preceding 12 months. i—Declare[d] dividend or split up. j—Paid this ye[ar] deferred or no action taken at la[st] k—Declared or paid this year, an[d] with dividends in arrears. n—New [issue] paid in preceding 12 months plus st[ock] in stock in preceding 12 months, e[st.] on ex-dividend or ex-distribution d[ate]
x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—[Ex-dividend and] sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed ww—With warrants. xw—Without [warrants]. distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership under the Bankruptcy Act, or secu[rities assumed by] such companies.
Year's high and low range does [not include] in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend [of 25 per] cent or more has been paid the ye[ar's range] and dividend are shown for the new [stock only].

Market Summaries

May 10, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Occiden Pet	371,500	16⅝	+1¼
Pargas Inc	242,700	18⅛	+2⅛
CentSo West	241,700	15¼	+ ⅜
Allis Chalm	193,100	20⅛	+1⅝
Gen Motors	187,400	71⅛	+ ⅜
Fansteel	185,600	18⅝	— ⅜
Holiday Inn	183,300	14⅝	+ ⅞
FlaPowLt	170,000	24½	
Gulf Wn Ind	166,100	24⅞	+1⅞
Texaco Inc	163,800	27¼	+ ⅛
GenTel&El	162,700	26⅜	+ ⅜
Avon Prod	159,500	46⅝	+1⅝
Pan Am	159,400	5⅜	+ ¼
StdOil Cal	157,600	36⅞	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel	155,700	58	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	22.76	21.22
Advances	1089	940
Declines	418	485
Unchanged	379	444
Total issues	1886	1869
New 1976 highs	104	73
New 1976 lows	11	13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	998.27	1010.39	994.10	1007.48	+11.26
20 Trn	214.93	220.40	214.66	219.58	+ 5.43
15 Utl	87.68	88.25	87.01	87.33	— 05.4
65 Stk	306.44	311.00	305.25	309.73	+ 3.88

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.42	115.45	115.97	+1.42
15 Railroads	47.02	45.95	46.84	+0.93
60 Utilities	46.70	45.93	46.40	+0.19
500 Stocks	103.51	101.76	103.10	+1.22

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.90	54.51	54.90	+0.64
Industrials	61.35	60.88	61.35	+0.82
Transportation	40.25	39.75	40.25	+0.87
Utilities	36.14	36.06	36.14	+0.11
Finance	52.26	51.94	52.26	+0.42

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 7	133,504	385,993	1,935
May 6	132,384	278,268	2,274
May 5	128,720	281,267	819
May 4	133,840	302,674	1,228
May 3	149,138	322,012	1,174
April 30	124,900	288,506	975

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kaiser Ind	161,300	13⅞	— ⅛
N Kinny Cp	137,200	1⅛	— ⅛
Champ Ho	79,300	4¾	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	77,600	1⅞	+ ⅛
HoustOil M	70,500	54⅛	+2
Asamera O	50,700	13⅛	+ ¼
No Cdn Oils	50,700	8⅛	+ ⅞
Synicx Corp	42,800	28	+ ⅜
Bow Valley	36,400	27	+1⅜
TotalP wtwl	27,100	2	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,480,000
Stock sales year ago 2,762,150

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
102.76	102.90	103.75	+0.84

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 10, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21590 Abby Glen	$6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
5120 Abitibi	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
850 Acklands	$14⅛	14	14	
3600 Agnico E	440	435	440	+ 5
700 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29211 Alta Gas A	$12¾	12⅛	12½	
750 Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3400 Alminex	$5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
20 Argus C pr	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
1700 Atco A	$15⅝	15½	15½	
7278 BP Can	$9⅝	9½	9½	
1900 Banister C	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9427 Bank N S	$40⅛	40	40⅛	
200 Baton B	$8½	8½	8½	
13659 Bell Canad	$47	46¾	47	+ ¼
1645 Beth Cop A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1000 Block Bros	400	400	400	
2210 Bovis Cor	91	91	91	— 1
18600 Bralor Res	310	300	300	—15
300 Bramalea	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6400 Brameda	198	195	195	— 1
1800 Brenda M	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23210 Bridger	$6⅛	6½	6⅛	
1387 BC Phone	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
7150 Brunswk	35⅛	5	5⅛	
350 Budd Auto	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
161 Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1407 Cad Frv	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5244 Cal Pow A	$29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅝
450 Camflo	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
900 Campau A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
25100 C Nor West	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
50 C Pakrs C	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
225 Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
400 Can Trust A	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
6925 C Tung	355	345	355	+ 5
1000 C Cablesy	$16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2300 Cdn Col	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
7850 CI Bk Com	$27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
5231 Cdn Tire A	$48½	48⅝	48½	+ ⅛
2050 C Utilies	$12¾	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
200 Canbra	390	390	390	—10
100 Candel Oil	$12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1300 Cassiar	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2025 Celanese	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10400 Chieftan D	$10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
2500 Coch Will	26⅛	26½	26½	+ 1
425 C Holiday I	310	300	310	+ 5
1600 Con Bldg	250	245	250	+ 5
7860 Con Distrb	435	420	420	— 5
11957 Cons Gas	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4097 Con Fardy	420	410	415	+ 5
125 Conwest	370	370	370	
710 Craigmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1550 Crush Intl	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3970 Cyprus	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
404 Donison	$57	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
900 Dickncn	490	490	490	
5334 Dofasco A	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
1125 Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
100 D Textle A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
700 Du Pont	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
800 Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
510 East Mal	206	206	206	— 2
1700 Electra A	400	390	400	
510 Emco	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3550 Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3972 Falcon	$40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
100 Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3100 Francana	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
240 G Distrb A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12500 Gnt Mascot	142	138	140	
2300 Gibraltar	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
200 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22 Gt W Life	$55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
1100 Greyhnd	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1000 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45 Hambro C	270	270	270	+10
1800 Hawker S	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3045 Hayes D A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7095 H Bay Co	$20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
1400 IAC	$19⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
100 Inglis	$15	15	15	
1336 Int Mogul	261	260	261	— 1
9135 Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9800 Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
425 Jannock	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
89930 Kaiser Re	$13¼	12⅝	10¼	+ 1
2300 Kaps Tran	189	182	185	
2866 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅛	12½	
35100 Koffler A	$5¼	5	5¼	
318 Labatt A	$16½	16½	16½	
5300 Lacana	375	375	375	+ 5
1750 LOnt Cem	395	390	390	—10
3218 Lob Co A	475	470	470	
40 Lob Co B	420	420	420	—50
760 Loeb M	395	290	295	
125 Mclan H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19415 MB Ltd	$21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
3000 Madsen	44	44	44	+ 1
700 M Lf Mills	$29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
1174 Matemi A	$17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
100 McGraw H	475	475	475	+10
5956 Moore	$47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
255 Murphy	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
400 Nabrs Dis	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
100 Nat Trust	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
6971 Noranda A	$38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
41330 Norcen	$13⅛	13	13¼	+ ¼
6725 NTecm B w	$18¼	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
3150 Nowsco W	$18⅛	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
250 OSF Ind	350	350	350	
3050 Orchan A	290	290	290	
610 Oshawa A	490	485	485	
775 Pamour A	305	300	300	— 5
14485 PanCan P	$25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
1150 Patino N V	$14¼	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
1235 Pine Point	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
100 Pitts C	55	5	5	
1140 Placer	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
1500 Que Sturg	117	113	116	— 1
325 Redpath A	$25	25	25	
4145 Reed Oslr A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
15343 Revnu Prp	72	70	72	+ 1
428 Rothman	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
800 Scotts	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26228 Shell Can	$16⅛	16	16⅛	
13027 Sherritt A	$6⅛	6⅛	6½	
16750 Siebens	$14	13¾	14	— ⅛
500 Sigma	$19½	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
7765 Simpsons	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
433 Simpson S	$10	9¾	10	
400 St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
12298 Stelco A	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
1200 Steep R	200	200	200	+ 1
179900 Sundale O	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ 2⅛
864 Teck Cor A	385	385	385	
33 Teck Cor B	290	290	290	—10
500 Toledyne	35½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
600 Tex Can	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
24500 Thom N A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2328 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
490 Tor Star B	$18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
948 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4986 Trans Mt	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
38046 TrCan PL	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
665 Un Carbid	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7443 UGas A	38	7¾	7⅞	
943 Union Oil				
100 U Keno				
24820 U Siscoe				
6200 Upp Can				
100 Van Der				
2125 Vestgron				
4950 Voyager P				
200 Weldwod				
2100 Westburne				
33610 West Mine				
10 Westnhse				
850 Weston				
300 Woodwd A				
16180 Yk Bear				
2700 Yukon C				

Total sales 3,294,[…]

Montreal Stocks

110 Algoma	$ 26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
900 Asbestos	$ 29¼	29	29¼	
4340 Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
200 Basic Res	$ 10	10	10	
310 Bombard		250	250	250
262 CAE Ind	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
375 Can Cement	$ 11	11	11	
4170 Canron	$ 22	22	22	+ ⅛
1825 Con Bath	$ 38	37¾	38	+ ½
400 Dom Bridge	$ 36	36	36	— ⅜
5200 Fncl Col		205	200	205 + 20
500 Gaz Metro	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
373 Imasco	$ 26	25¾	25¾	
450 Molson A	$ 17	17	17	— ⅛
1450 Power Cp	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
213 Price Co	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
100 Rolland A	$ 7	7	7	— ⅛
2249 Royal Bank	$ 29	28¾	28⅞	
550 Roy Trust A	$ 23½	23½	23½	+
1000 Zellers		455	450	450

Total sales 392,591 shares.

New Highs

NEW

Airco Inc	FstWisc
Alcan Alu	Foxboro
Allied Pd	Freept
Allis Chalm	Fruehf
Amer Hess	Garfinkl
Arkans Best	Gn Dyn
Ashland Oil	Hallibur
Avon Prod	Harshy
Babcok Wil	Hillenbr
Bendix n	Houdail
Boeing	HousNa
Brush Well	Hughes
Bucy Erie	INCO L
Burl North	InfT&T
Cdn Pacif	James
Carborun wi	Kane M
Carlisle	Lykes
CenfTelUt	Macmil
Comb Engin	Marath
Cont Oil	Martin
ContOil pf	McDonn
CorngGlW	McLean
Crouse Hind	Molycor
CrouseHd pf	Monsan
ComEng pf	Monsan
DowChm wi	NDist
E Systems	Nat Pr
EastGas F	Nicor In
Eaton Corp	NorNat
Emhart n	Northro
Emhart wi	Ofis El
Emhrt pf wi	Owens
EquitLfe M	Pargas
ExCellO	Pargas
Fairch Ind	Parker

NEW [LOWS]

Carter Hawl	FstPa
CartHawl pf	Heinz
Chrysler wt	Holiday
Clorox Co	Maremo

Teamsters A[...] New Contra[ct]

WASHINGTON [...] —Teamsters pr[esident] Fitzsimmons an[nounced] overwhelming ra[tification] proval of the [...] trucking contract [...] increases of $1.6[...] the next three ye[ars]

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 10

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
7	4⅜	AAR Cp .30	17	17	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
4⅜	4¼	AAV Cos .28	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
5⅛	4⅝	AbrdMt .40b	6	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
1		Acme Hemi		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅜	4⅛	Action .20c	6	8	7	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
2		Adam Russel	11	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
1 9⅝		AdobeOil .16	18	22	11⅝	11	11⅛	
4		A&EPlast P	5	58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
1		Aegis Corp	9	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅜		AeroFlo .15e	4	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
1⅝		Aeronca Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½		AffilCap .08f		105	3	2¾	3 +	⅜
1-16		Affil Cap r		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞		Achil Hso .24	7	x1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
3½		After Six .16	4	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
1¼		AIC Photo		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3		Aiken Ind	8	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼		Alan Wood		7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
4⅝		Alaska Airl	3	38	5¾	5	5¾+	⅜
2⅝		AlbaWa .05e	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝		Alcolac .15c	7	26	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
4⅛		Allestiv Airl		9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
20¾		AllesA pfC 3		5	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
4⅛		Alles Cp wt		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
5½		AllanT .16e	4	1	6⅛	6M	6⅝	
1		AlldArt Ind		148	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛		AlldThr 1.40	7	3	29⅜	29½	29⅜+	⅛
1-16		Altec Corp	16	62	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	½	Altec Cp wt		11	½	½	½+1-16	
7⅞		AMAX wt		6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
6		AmBflrt .50	7	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
8		AmBusP .36	12	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5		AControl .44	29	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅛		A GarPd .24	5	5	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
4¼		AmInt Pict	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
3⅜		A Israel .11r	5	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11¼		AMalzeA .40	4	13	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
8		AMalzeB .40	4	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
16		Am Mf 2.70e	5	2	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞+	⅜
15⅞		AmMot Inns		30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝		A SafEq .11t	5	19	6⅝	6¼	6½	
⅛		AmSci Ent	20	59	12¾	11¾	12⅛+	⅛
2⅜		AmTech Ind	350	3	3½	3⅜	3½+	
7⅜		AMIC Cp	9	13	16⅜	16	16⅜+	⅛
2⅛		Angio C .12a	8	21	2⅝	2½	2½	
3½		Anken .20	12	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
4⅝		Anthony .19t	8	9	7	7	7	⅜
11½		Apollid Data	15	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	
7⅞		Asalt Ca .30	19	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅜
4⅜		Artz CL .10e	30	46	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
4⅜		ArzCol pf.48		23	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
12⅜		ArminCp .12	5	57	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
31⅝		Arrow Elect	7	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
4		Arundel			6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜		Asamera .25	10	442	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
8		AshlOC .20a	9	7	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
2⅜		Astrex Inc	58	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝		Atalanta	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅜		AtlasWtg wt		5	9	9-16	9-16+1-16	
⅞		Atl Richf wt		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜		Atlas CM B	M	157	5⅛	5	5⅛	
1⅝		Atlas Cp wt		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞		Augstine .15	16	8	14½	14¼	14½—	⅛
1⅜		Austrol Oil	4	40	14⅜	14½	14½	
1		AutoTrn .70t	12	74	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
8¼		Auto Bldg		10	3⅜	3½	3½—	
2⅜		Astmat Red	73	36	9¼	8¾	8¾—	⅛
7		AutoSw .88	12	2	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜+	⅜
½		AVC Cp .20e	3	3	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	
2		AVEMIC .16	7	48	3⅝	3	3	
0		Avondal 1.20	9	2	19	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8¾		AVX Cp .12e	11	3	9	9	9	
3⅜		Avgin Cp	11	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

B

5		BadgerMt .50	10	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6		BakerM .15f	11	3	5	5	5	
9		BaldorEl .90	7	5	9¾	9¼	9¾—	⅛
5		BaldwS .32e		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅜		BanFd 1.15e		17	15	14⅜	14⅜—	
11		BanstrCll LI	14	92	11	11	11 +	⅛
3⅞		Banner .06	5	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅜		Barnes Eng		4	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
4¼		BarryR .03e	8	4	6⅛	6¼	6¼+	⅛
3⅝		BarryWr .48	6	32	8¼	8	8 —	
2½		Barth Sp .20	10	6	3¾	3¾	3¾+	
2		Bartons Cdy		7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1½		Baruch Fost	29	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2½		Barick ET		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2		Bell Ind .08	6	90	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
3⅝		Benrus Crp	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
2⅝		Berg Ent		2	4	4	4	
5½		Berg Bruns	19	156	1.40b	13⅞	14½	⅛
1		Brg B pf1.15		26	24½	24½	24½	
1		Berles Corp		8	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛		BerrenC .06		2	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
1		BethCp .20e	31	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜		Beverly Ent	20	4	2	2	2	
4⅝		Bic Pen .36	16	19	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4⅜		Big Ber 1.22	6	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
2		BigDad .20e	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
1		BinkMf .80e	7	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
11⅛		BinnySm .72	7	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8½		Blessng .10e	6	6	6	6	6 —	
3⅜		Blum .10e	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜		Bluebird Inc	6	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
5¼		Bodin Ap .40	8	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
6½		BoltBer .20		3	7½	7½	7½	⅛
9½		Bone .24	8	7	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
5		BoVall .10	120	x85	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅛
2⅛		BradRa .15e	5	19	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
7⅜		BraidDC .20	11	40	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
7⅛		BranifAr		4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	
1		Brascan A		3	75	11⅜	11½	
5		BraunEn .80	6	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
2½		Breeze Corp			3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
4⅜		BrewerC .80	17	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	
2¼		BroDart Ind	6	11	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
		BrooksP .28	5	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
2¼		BrownCo wt		17	4	3⅞	4 +	
2		BrnF B .52b	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝		BrwnF pf.40		3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
-16		BRT Rl .30e		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1½		BTU Eng		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2		Buehler Cp	6	16	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
6⅝		Bucll Ind .40	5	1	9	9	9	
3		Builders Inc	7	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅜		Bundy 1.00	10	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
3½		Burgess Ind	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛		Burnsint .60	8	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
3		Butlerint .50	5	17	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
8⅝		Butles G Oil	6	78	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	1⅛

C

4½		CableA .10a	3	9	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
21⅜		Caldor .25	10	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	
3⅜		Calcomp		38	4¾	4½	4⅝+	⅜
8⅛		Cal PrICm 1	10	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
7		Camco Inc	7	11	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅜
5-16		CaChbA .25e		648	-164	3-16	3-16+1-16	
3⅜		Campin .40b	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
-1⅜		CdnExp GO	10	1074	3-16	4	4 —	⅛
1		Cdn Homsid	20	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5-1		CdnMarc .20	8	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
5¼		Cdn Merrill	25	18	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
13⅞		CdnOcc .50e	9	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅜
7⅜		Cdn SpprOil	12	18	46¾	44½	46¾+	2¾
		Capehart Cp		23	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2⅛		CapitlFd .16		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼		Carbon .80a	6	x137	25½	24¾	25 +	⅛
5½		Caressa .30	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	14	104	67⅝	66½	66⅝—	⅛
⅛		Carr wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	1-16
7		Carrols Dev		14	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
6⅞		Castle AM	5	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
3⅜		CasFd 1.20a		4	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
11½		Castleton In	8	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
9⅛		Cavitrn .10e	8	18	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
1⅛		CDI Corp	16	6	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅜		CenM pf3.50		200	37⅜	37½	37⅜+	⅛
4⅛		CentSec .35e		19	5½	5¼	5¼	
4		Cenvill .15e		11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	
8⅝		CerM pf2.25		19	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	⅛
1½		Certified Cp		24	2	2	2	⅛
		Certron Cp			5	13-16	13-16	13-16
3⅞		ChadMill .40	11	x8	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
29⅜		Champ Horn		730	5	4¾	4⅞	
3½		Charir Med	6	4	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5¼		CHB Food	4	21	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
6½		CHC Cp .30f	4	13	6¼	6	6¼	
2⅞		ChiRivt 1.60	13	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+	⅛
3¼		ChiefIn Dev	24	23	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
1⅜		Child World	9	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
1¼		Christian Co	15	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
5⅜		Cineramo		2	2	2	2	
5¼		Circle K .32	6	22	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
7¼		CityGsFl .68	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
3⅞		CK Pet .10e	11	74	18⅛	17½	17½—	⅛
3⅜		ClarkC .10e	12	x3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
8⅝		Clarkson .16	6	6	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
3¼		Clarostat	12	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛
4⅜		Clopay .12a	21	15	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2½		CMI Corp	5	34	3½	3½	3½	
		CMI Inv wt		28	⅜	5-16	5-16+1-16	
2⅞		Coachm .20e	8	47	28⅛	27½	28⅛+	1
3¼		CoffMat .15r	-12	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
8½		ColeNat .60	7	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
2⅜		Coleman .52	15	39	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛		Colon. Coml		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅜		ColwellC .25	16	7	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
3		CombE .65r	10	28	16¼	16⅛	16½	
3¼		Cominco 3e	16	2	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝+	⅜
7¼		Com Grp .14	5	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼+	⅛
3⅛		ComAll .30a	7	1	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
17⅞		ComMh .60b	6	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅜		Comdor BM		5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
5⅜		CoPsycC .20	7	1	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
8⅛		Compac Cp		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Compo Ind		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1¼		CompuDyn	7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
⅜		Comput Inv	42	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅜		Conchem .40	18	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6¼		Conrd Fab	3	23	12½	11⅝	12½+	⅛
5⅜		Condec Crp	4	59	9¼	8⅞	9 +	⅛
2⅜		Conroy .05e	17	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
5⅛		Con Oil Gas	10	102	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
5½		Consyne Cp	14	36	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
⅜		Cont Mstr	56	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9½		Cook Ind .40	7	26	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
⅛		Cont Tel wt		12	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
11¼		CookPV .40	-5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
2⅜		Cordon Intl	15	3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
7		Core Labs	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
1⅜		Corenco .80		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
7¼		CorrBlk 1.20	19	34	24⅝	23¾	24⅛+	1⅛
1⅞		Cott Corp	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		CottCorp wt		2	½	½	½—1-16	
-16		Cousins wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
3¼		Craig .20	6	116	14⅜	13½	14⅛+	⅛
3⅝		CramrE .13t	.450	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
1⅛		Crest Foam		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅛		CrosAT 1	13	5	36½	36¼	36⅜—	⅜
5½		CwmCPt .60r	3	2	20¾	20	20 —	⅜
4		Crown In .20	7	x5	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
9¾		CrutcR .55e	9	184	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
7⅞		CrystlO .40e		20	8⅞	8½	8½+	⅛
5⅜		CSE Cp .48	9	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
5⅜		Cubic Cp .22	8	33	12⅜	1moov	12¼+	

D

7⅜		Damon Cre	6	2	4¼	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
3⅞		Dalmon Oil	18	127	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
2⅜		Daniel .18b	8	45	19	18¼	18⅞+	⅛
3¾		Data Documt	5	9	36⅜	36½	36½+	⅛
15⅛		Dataprod	12	94	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜+	⅜
5½		DayMin .10e		9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
⅜		DCL Inc	5	11	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
9⅛		Del Labs .20	7	8	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
5⅜		Delhndf .54	5	x5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
-16		DeltaCp Am		4	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
		Dan Tal Ex	9	19	8⅜	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7⅜		Depstr 1.48	6	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
1		Designer Jw		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
8½	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	8	11	6¼	6	6	
5¾	3⅛	Diebold VC		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅜	4⅜	Digicon Inc	5	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .30e	4	37	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
39¼	32	Dome Petrl	13	258	41	40	41 +	1⅜
26⅝	20	Domtar 1.60	17	5	25¼	25¼	25½+	⅛
7¾	6⅜	Donkeny .24	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	16	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Driver Harr		5	10⅞	10	10⅛	
14	10¼	DrugFair .40	6	36	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜+	⅜
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	7	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅜	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	15	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
6¾	2½	Dymcin .06e	10	23	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8¼	3½	DynAmer	9	71	7⅛	6¾	6¾+	⅛

E

2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
9¼	6¾	ErthSchnb .40	11	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	
17½	13¾	EarthRes 1	6	49	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅝	30¾	EasonO .10r	16	15	32	31¾	31¾—	⅛
6	3¾	EasrnE .20a	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10½	6	Ecodyne	8	14	9	8½	9	
35⅞	22½	Edgtton .50r	6	5	28¾	28¾	28¾+	⅛
4¾	2¼	Edmos Cp		4	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	9	22	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	20	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
7¾	3¼	EganM .20a	6	23	6	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	5	12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
9¼	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	20	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4½	El Hase .30r	14	11	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
13¾	9½	Electrog .80	8	x20	11¾	11	11⅜+	⅛
16⅜	7⅜	ElecEng .36	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2¼	1¼	Elect Resch			2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅜	12⅜	ElectnicA 1r		5	17⅛	16½	16⅝—	⅛
14½	10¼	ELT .03e	11	x8	13½	13⅜	13½—	⅛
8½	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	2	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Ero Ind	21	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Espey Mfg	16	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
11½	4¼	EsqRad .30b	6	1	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
8⅜	6⅜	EssexCh .24	6	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
3	2⅛	Etz Lev .09e	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	7⅝	EvanAr .10r	7	9	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
7⅝	3½	Executrn .23f	19	1	5	5	5 +	⅛

F

7⅜	4	Fab Ind .10e	6	x1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
11⅜	9¼	FabricCr .12	8	8	10⅛	9⅞	10	
2	1½	Fabrics Nat	6	1	3	3	3	
5½	2⅝	Fairfld Nab		5	57	13¼	12⅝+	⅛
43⅜	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	101	44½	43⅜	44¼+	1⅜
8⅛	4⅛	FamDolr .16	9	9	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	7¾	FayDrs .10e	8	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
2	1	FD Inc .01e		10	2	2	2	
13⅛	T	FedRtly 1.24	11	5	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝+	⅛
5¾	4½	Fed Resrces		68	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
16½	13⅞	FedMort .68	6	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
11⅛	8	Felmnt .24e	42	20	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
8¼	5	Felsway .32	6	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Fidelco Gth		9	3⅜	3	3 —	⅛
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85r	7	92	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	FinDsn .36b	7	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
7½	3½	FiComh .60b	9	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾+	⅛
8¼	5⅜	FstSLSh .12		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Fstmrk .06,	3		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	9¾	FiscArP .48f	6	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	⅛
6⅜	2½	Flagstaff	4	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8¾	5⅜	Flavorland	4	5	7	7	7	
28½	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	9	17¾	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
13¾	11-16	Flocht Ind		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2¾	FlaRck .10e	54	4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16	9¾	Flowers .36	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
36⅛	23¾	FlukeJ .72f	11	75	30	29⅛	30 +	⅜
19¾	13¼	Fly Dis Oil	7	149	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3¾	Foodrm .20a	4	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
9¾	7¼	FootMk .25e	10	2	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
92	72¾	FordCan 3e	6	2100	92	92	92	
8⅝	4	Ecodyne	8	14	9	8½	9	
4¼	2⅝	Forest Labs	9	4	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	8¼	FoxStaP .50	9	x37	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
3¾	1¾	Franklin RI		10	3	3	3	
16

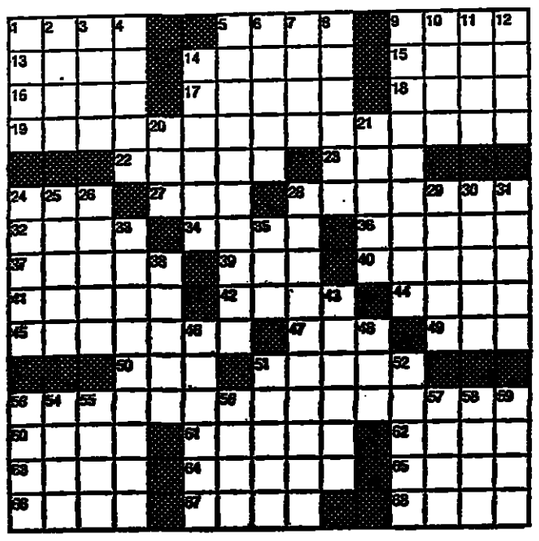
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 English stables
5 Thwacked
9 Downcast
13 Pour —— (intensify)
14 P.D.Q.
15 Lanyard
16 Minor taboo
17 City of France
18 Numerical prefix
19 Functioning
22 Old German coin
23 "Present!," in Soho
24 Calendar abbr.
27 Calendar abbr.
28 Cartilage
32 Best-man's prop
34 Walter —— Mare
36 Ink squirter
37 Pizarro's victims
39 Electrical unit
40 Safaris
41 Eligible voter
42 Gather no moss
44 Colleen's land
45 Church rite
47 Times of day: abbr.
49 Orch. offering
50 "O Sole ——"
51 Family member
53 Tidy
60 Accompanying
61 Preserved in a way
62 Like bottoms of skis
63 Land unit
64 German article
65 Nastase
66 Auto mishap
67 Scan
68 A.B.A. team

DOWN

1 Short skirt
2 Harrow's rival
3 Anna May ——
4 High-hat
5 Wintergreen
6 Hoople or Bowes
7 Object of worship
8 Impressionable
9 Like gargoyles
10 Places
11 Capable of
12 Spiteful
14 Daft
20 Bumpkin
21 Whisky or coffee
24 Scopes's ordeal
25 Language of India
26 Like some gems
28 Stimulated sharply
29 African capital
30 Metric measure
31 Ford
33 Bounded clumsily
35 Durocher
38 Divest
43 Head-table people
46 Nicklaus or Boros
48 Traffic sign
51 Once —— time
52 Stu of movies
53 "As —— saying . . ."
54 Shaving mishap
55 Bell town of Italy
56 Great Lake
57 Hill's counterpart
58 Way out
59 Bread and whisky



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	59	Overcast	MADRID	26	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Clear	MILAN	29	85	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy	MONTREAL	15	59	Clear
ATHENS	22	72	Clear	MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	22	72	Clear
BELGRADE	23	73	Clear	NEW YORK	18	64	Clear
BERLIN	26	79	Clear	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Clear	OSLO	19	66	Clear
BUCHAREST	23	73	Cloudy	PARIS	23	73	Clear
BUDAPEST	25	77	Clear	PRAGUE	26	79	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	30	86	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Clear	SOFIA	19	66	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	31	70	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Clear
DUBLIN	13	55	Clear	TEHRAN	28	83	Clear
EDINBURGH	12	55	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Clear
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	75	Clear
FRANKFURT	27	81	Clear	VIENNA	24	75	Clear
GENEVA	22	72	Clear	WARSAW	29	66	Clear
HELSINKI	13	64	Clear	WASHINGTON	29	66	Clear
ISTANBUL	16	61	Showers	ZURICH	20	68	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy				
LISBON	13	55	Overcast				
LONDON	18	64	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 10, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (f)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $7.22
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $8.40
Austral. Select Fd — $0.26 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF798.15
— (d) Combar — SF750
— (d) Grobar — SF557
— (d) Stockbar — SF871
(w) Bruwinvest — $13.54
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd — $13.09
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd — $5.01
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd — $7.41

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $14.37
— (w) Capital Fonds S.A. — $7.63
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,122
(d) Caribico Open-End — $134.35
(d) Citadel Fund — $3.07
(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $548.46
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.53
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $12.46
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.80

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF566
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF66.25
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF80
— (d) Usec — SF639
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF125
(l) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.41
(w) D.G.G. — $40.10
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $12.50
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd — $12.17
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,013

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM21.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM77.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $17.07
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Srgs. Tr. — $51.74
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $17.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $37.66
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $11.81
(w) First Intern'l Fd — $124.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $13.85
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $38.98
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $38.10
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,731
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF72.73
(d) Fonditalia — $9.60
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.67
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $0.73
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$3.54

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $12.41
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $28.86
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.99
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. — $2.01
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $6.630
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $26.57
(d) Ionfund — $9.91
(d) Interfix — SF281.65
(d) Interfund S.A. — $8.56
(w) Intermarket Fund — $109.76
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $23.26
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.38
(f) Invest. Atlantiques — $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $8.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $15.88
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $50.02
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $16.21

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (d) Jardine Japan Fund — $45.97
— (d) Jardine Selection NV — $16.91

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,624
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $11.02
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $20.02
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold — $30.18

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L-Bnt Multi-way Fd — SF409.59
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF351
(w) Lexfund — $19.11
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $9.96
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.19
(w) N.A.M.F — $65.34
(w) Nippon Fund — $43.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.23
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $6.57
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $22.28
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,884
(d) Rentbonds — LF824
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF57.60
Share Realty N.V. — $15.32
Share International N.V. — $4.68

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $12.68
— (d) CSF Fund — SF23.91
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.60
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.45
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM90.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est — SF1,564
— (r) Securiswiss — SF957
(d) Soros Fund — $217.80
(w) Star Fund — $4.67

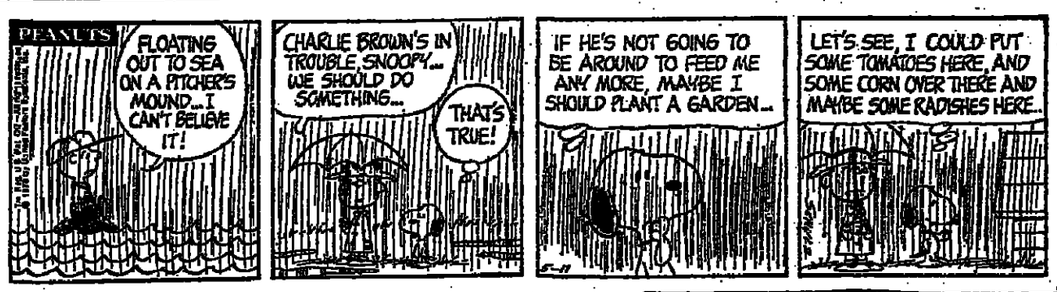
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF468.50
— (d) Intervalor — SF68.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF364
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF212
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF79.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF82.27
(w) Talent Global Fund — $2.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sfrs) — $77.70
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $37.96
(w) Transpacific Fund — $20.29

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca O.S. Sh — SF34.75
— (d) Bond Invest — SF68.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF89.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF—
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF77
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF947
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh — SF180.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est — SF177

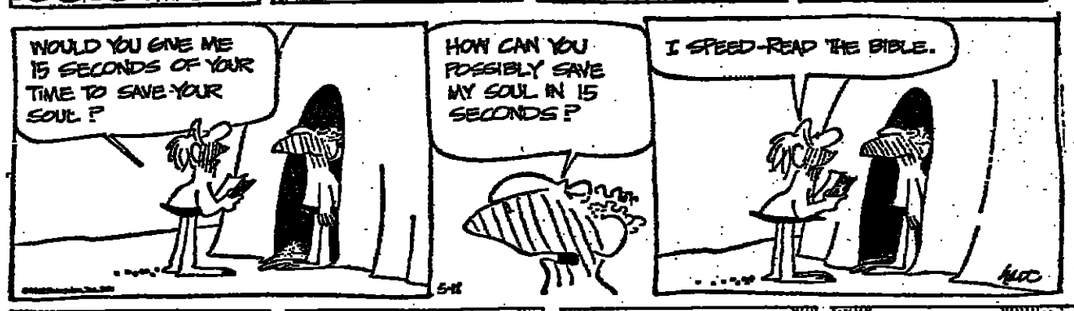
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.90
— (d) Europafonds — DM31.55
— (d) Unifonds — DM20.20
— (d) Unirenta — DM41.60
— (d) Unispecial I — DM61.20
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $3.18
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd — $12.29
(w) Western Growth Fd — $8.20
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,271.91
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,538.07
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $431.91
(w) Worldwide Securities — $47.82
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,953.33

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $18 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



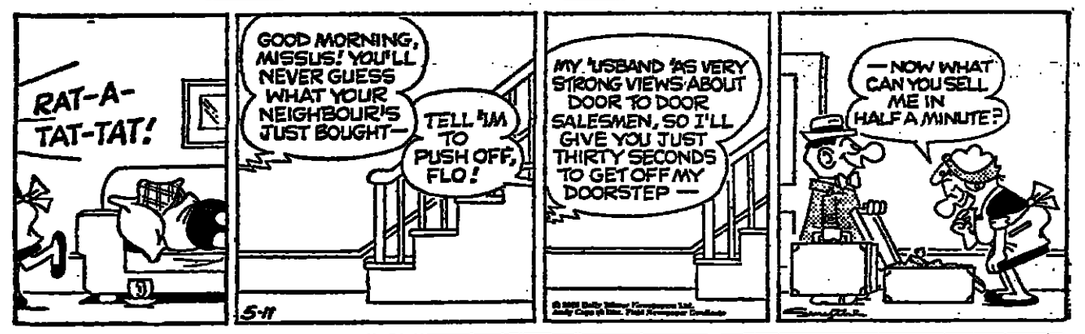
B.C.



BLONDIE / BEETLE BAILEY / HI AND LOIS



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

APLLE
LITUB
RUSHOC
SPEEXO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH HITCH GOITER MALLET
Answer: *Makes it a hit in the South Pacific!*—"TAHITI"

BOOKS

LYNDON JOHNSON AND THE AMERICA

By Doris Kearns. Harper & Row. 432 pp. $

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Hau

DORIS Kearns's "Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream" is finally so unusual in its thoughtfulness and sense of responsibility to the past that it seems almost unfair to it to recall the fairy tale that led to its conception. Yet the fairy tale, told by Prof. Kearns in her prologue, is integral to what makes the book unusual. For what would most of us have done if we had been a 25-year-old woman from Harvard singled out by President Lyndon B. Johnson at a dance for new White House fellows, and then asked to come to work on his staff, with an office two doors away from his? If we had been asked to visit him in retirement on his Texas ranch, and then, at 5 a.m. meetings that would become almost ritual, to be spoken to by him of the past, "of the beginnings and ends of things," "of dreams and fantasies."

We would have blown it; that's what most of us would have done. We would have either shut up completely or gushed to editors and talk-show hosts about the 12 electric toothbrushes Johnson had given us or the curious nightmares of physical paralysis he had described for us. We would have written "The Secret Life of L.B.J." or "The L.B.J. Nobody Knew." and we would have blown it.

But Doris Kearns, to whom the foregoing actually happened—what has she done with this unique opportunity? She has nursed it and carefully coaxed a book from it and made of that book a work so seamless and integrated that one can scarcely call it one thing—a personal memoir, a psychohistory, an analysis of the institutions of American government or a reflection on a type of American character—without distorting all the other things it is.

True enough, she has told an anecdote or two—about the electric toothbrushes the President kept giving her or about the dreams of paralysis he would describe to her as he lay in bed, "looking like a cold and frightened child," while she sat in a chair nearby taking notes. But the anecdotes are always developed into major themes.

For instance, take Johnson's habit of showering gifts on the people around him: While the generosity was real, it was also his way of creating that linked the re giver, a bond co Johnson's mind, o interest, even love how, those clashin aspects of a single state of mind." Th Kearns implies, ca his drive for dom was in turn "a su urgent childhood trol the earliest ments and chang within his parents enabling him to c prevent conditions inner conflicts, fears." Later on, illustrates in detail fluence "his use power throughout career."

In the same way dreams of paralysi them back to fam Johnson's childhc tracing them forw that seized him w ed an election an sion with Vietna tually destroyed hi

Thus Prof. Ke gether with the breadth of John career what she l "confessions," alw ing due respect history, as well as institutions in w ident operated. penetrating, fasci biography I have believe it is. H career seems a lit after the experie Johnson's own Vantage Point," stain's "The Best est" and half a d ies that have a last decade, then it evokes is more for by Miss Kear spective and analy whatever seems about the reduc psychohistorical t igated by the fa case the subject to the observer a

How very lucky son was to hav Kearns as his e has emerged fr complete and her history made clea being. On secon it really luck that Here was a mar ficulty expressin mally and therefo plain himself in l who possessed a human power people's character to influence them "Lyndon Johnson ican Dream" wa in a fairly tale. have known exac doing when he fi Doris Kearns.

Christopher Le a book reviewer York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

		F	E	B			F	O	U	R		F	O	L	D
T	A	X	I		C	A	U	S	E		I	D	E	A
A	L	P	S		O	U	T	O	F	O	R	D	E	R
P	A	R	T	N	E	R	S		E	N	E			
			E	R	O	D	E		T	R	U	S	T	S
			S	O	N	S		C	U	R	S		O	N	A
P	A	S	S	E		B	O	R	E			W	A	G
I	L	L		S	T	R	A	N	D	S		A	K	E
P	O	I			R	U	T	S		H	A	W	E	D
S	U	N		L	E	N	S		G	A	L	A		
		D	E	C	E	N	T		F	O	R	T	Y	
			E	N	C		T	R	A	P	E	Z	E	S
H	E	A	L	T	H	F	O	O	D		R	O	B	S
E	V	I	L		E	A	R	N	S		E	N	O	W
W	A	R	S		S	T	E	T			D	E	N	

BRIDGE — By A.

Almost every specialized system nowadays has an unusual use for an opening two-diamond bid. In the diagramed deal from a bidding contest, the two-diamond opening by South showed a two-suited hand with at least five diamonds and at least four clubs. The two no-trump response was game-forcing, and asked South to clarify his distribution.

The remaining bidding was natural. When South rebid three diamonds and then jumped to five diamonds on the next round, it became clear to North that the opposite hand contained a solid seven-card diamond suit, four clubs and a singleton in the unbid heart suit. He made a good decision by continuing to six diamonds.

The slam would succeed easily against normal breaks. If South cannot make a heart trick, he can probably establish the fifth spade in the dummy. However, with the cards as shown in the diagram, South would have to work a little harder.

After a low heart lead, dum-

NORTH
♠ AK1097
♡ KJ2
◇ 107
♣ A43

WEST	EAST
♠ QJ532	♠ 64
♡ 10854	♡ AQ976
◇ 4	◇ 983
♣ Q92	♣ J86

SOUTH (D)
♠ 8
♡ 3
◇ AKQJ653
♣ K1075

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ◇	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart four

my's jack is ca queen. East has a second heart shifts to the South wins in his to the spade ki third round of sp trump.

If both oppon lowed to three r it then would be to cross to the d ruff another spa dummy's last spa tual discard of a

When the bad revealed, South s his trumps to r tion:

NO
♠
♡
◇
♣

WEST
♠ Q
♡ —
♡ —
◇
♣ Q92

SOU
♠ —
♡ —
◇ 3
♣ 8

The lead of th forces West to th dummy parts with now useless. East up a club to re winner, and the cl last trick in the c

Although this p is slightly the wro can give himself against a 6-1 s ruffing the sec spades instead of

With the given the defenders' co squeeze then dev runs into trouble his partner. Af given up a club re leads to the club the remaining sq squeeze East.

Goal in Final Minutes Decisive

anadiens Win Series Opener

By Robert Fachet

NTREAL, May 10 (WP).— less than two minutes to last night, angry fans lit- The Forum ice, protesting e Ron Wicks' failure to call nalty on Philadelphia's Jos n. Nineteen seconds later, sailed down once more, but ime the stimulus was joy, as ontreal Canadiens' Guy La- scored to win the first of the Standley Cup final,

Canadiens led for only the 2 seconds of a tight game fulfilled the promise of this awaited confrontation. Even

rd Asks Funds r Site of 1980 nter Olympics

SHINGTON, May 10 (AP).— ent Ford, saying the "time e" to consider federal sup- for amateur athletics, has nced that he will ask ess to approve $28 million to construct facilities for the Winter Olympics in Lake , N.Y.

money would help the ially strapped U.S. Olympic mittee, the state of New and Lake Placid to build ies.

made the announcement met seven Americans who nedals in the 1976 Winter ics at Innsbruck.

said the field house, speed- g oval, 90-meter ski jump nge run to be constructed ake Placid would provide thletes with facilities that nable them to compete on equal terms with athletes er nations.

noted that he had appoint- committee which is to re- o him later this year on ed for some federal financ- f amateur sports in the l States.

r the Olympics, the facili- ill be turned over to Lake but will be considered al facilities where athletes hroughout the country can

after Lapointe's tie-breaker, the issue remained in doubt. With 3 seconds left, Montreal goalie Ken Dryden kicked aside a well-aimed shot by Jim Watson. The Flyers' defenseman had raised his stick in jubilation after firing from 25 feet toward an unguarded corner of the net.

Lapointe scored on his eighth shot of a game in which Montreal had a 36-20 shooting advantage. The goal was set up by Steve Shutt, who spun away from a Tom Bladon check against the boards at center ice and directed an accurate pass in Lapointe's direction.

With Bladon trapped, only fellow defenseman Jim Watson was back as Lapointe and Guy Lafleur swept in on Flyer goalie Wayne Stephenson. The netminder guessed pass, but Lapointe drilled the puck in from the left-wing circle for a 1 game to 0 lead in the best-of-seven series.

The Flyers buzzed around Dryden the rest of the game. Reg Leach shot wide, then Dryden held on to a long drive by Gary Dornhoefer as the Flyers pressed with six skaters. Bobby Clarke won the ensuing faceoff with 11 seconds left and got the puck to Leach. That hot shooter found Watson, the open man, and it was almost sudden death.

The Canadiens were tight at the start, too, and skated offside twice in the first 14 seconds. A worse misfortune befell them at the 23-second mark when Leach scored from the right-wing circle, his 16th of the playoffs, to break the Stanley Cup record set by Montreal's Yvan Cournoyer in 1973. It was also the 10th straight game in which Leach had scored.

Before the first period ended, Ross Lonsberry converted Mel Bridgman's pass from behind the net for a 2-0 Philadelphia lead. Except for a marvelous save by Dryden on a repeat attempt by Lonsberry moments later, the game might have slipped beyond salvation.

"You can be a little tight for the first period or so," said Jean Beliveau, a veteran of many Stanley Cup finals, at that first intermission.

But you settle down sooner or later, and for the Canadiens the time was sooner.

Jim Roberts, playing on a checking line, turned sharpshooter with a drive over Stephenson's right shoulder at 4:04.

Peter Mahovlich then set up Lafleur, who inexplicably hit the side of the net with much scoring territory open. But when Mahovlich performed a similar service for defenseman Larry Robinson, the shot was accurate and at 6:30 it was 2-2.

There were narrow misses on both sides until 5:17 of the third period, when the Flyers' Larry Goodenough netted a 40-footer with Clarke screening Dryden. It was a power-play goal, the Canadiens' Pierre Bouchard having been banned for attempted strangulation of Bridgman.

At the midway point of the period, after the Canadiens had completed a no-shot power play of their own, Jacques Lemaire retied it with a backhander from the left-wing circle that struck the far post and caromed behind Stephenson.

A regular season's share of excitement remained before the green lights signaled the end.

WHA Playoff

Sunday's Game

New England 4, Houston 1 (Palmer, Borgenson, T. Abrahamson, McNamara; Mark Howe). New England leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.

NHL Playoff

Sunday's Game

Montreal 4, Philadelphia 3 (Lapointe, Lemaire, Robinson, Roberts; Leach, Lonsberry, Goodenough). Canadiens lead best-of-seven series, 1-0.



Associated Press.

IN THE FACE OF TROUBLE—Flyers' Gary Dornhoefer reacts to receiving elbow of Canadiens' goalie Ken Dryden.

3A Suns Defeat Warriors

Overtime to Even Series

ENIX, Ariz., May 10 (AP). h Erickson scored eight on long-range shots in the overtime period yester- o give Phoenix a 133-129 over Golden State and their National Basketball ation Western Conference f series at two games

kson put Phoenix into the first overtime on a 22-foot basket with 12 seconds left in regulation time.

The series now returns to Oakland for game five Wednesday night and comes back here Friday night for game six.

Erickson had 10 points in the first half, eight in the fourth quarter and eight in the second overtime to finish with 26 points, topping the Suns. Phil Smith of Golden State scored 30 points.

Phoenix led from midway in the first quarter until Golden State went ahead, 95-94, with 9:30 to go in the fourth period. Phoenix again went ahead, but the Warriors regained the lead, 105-104, with 3:21 to go.

Each team scored only seven points to make it 119-all at the end of the first overtime.

The Warriors scored the first four points of the second extra period to move ahead, 123-119, but before they could score again, the Suns held a 133-123 advantage.

Adams Top Rookie

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).— Alvan Adams of the Phoenix Suns was a landslide winner of the National Basketball Association's Rookie of the Year Award for 1975-76, commissioner Lawrence F. O'Brien has announced.

Adams won the 24th annual balloting of writers and broadcasters in the 18 franchise cities with 16.646 points out of a possible 18. Gus Williams of Golden State was second with 0.596.

The only other vote-getters were Lloyd Free of Philadelphia, 0.417; Lionel Hollins of Portland, 0.250, and John Shumate of Buffalo.

NBA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

Boston 94, Cleveland 89 (White 24, Havlicek 20; Smith 16, Snyder 16). Celtics lead best-of-seven series, 2-0.

Phoenix 133, Golden State 129 (Erickson 28, Heard 22; Smith 30, Barry 26). Best-of-seven series tied, 2-2.

ight Crown Puerto Rican

AMON, Puerto Rico, May uters).—Puerto Rican Este- Jesus won a world crown third attempt by outclass- ampion Ishimatsu (Guts) of Japan Saturday night e World Boxing Council eight title.

ree Jarry Gibbs of Britain it 149-139, while Mexican s Rudy Ortega and Jose made it a unanimous n with 150-135 and 150- ring.

Inglewood, Calif., heavy- Carlos Zarate won the bantamweight champion- by knocking out fellow- n Rodolfo Martinez at f the ninth round of a led 15-rounder. Zarate, 4, flattened the defending und kingpin with an over- right and Martinez was d out by referee Larry illa.

e Leads Braves

FALO, N.Y., May 10 (AP). s Locke, assistant coach of uffalo Braves of the Na- Basketball Association, has named to the top spot suc- g Jack Ramsay. Ramsay was d as Braves coach the day he Boston Celtics eliminat- ffalo from the playoffs. had 11 years experience as ge coach before joining the s as assistant at the start 1975-76 season.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	000	002	200	—4	11	0
	000	000	101	—2	5	0

Carroll (6) and Varney; Colelier (7) and Wockenfuss. W—(4-3). L—Coleman (2-1).

City	103	010	000	—7	9	0
re	102	010	000	—4	11	3

orris, Littell (6) and Stinson; Grimsley (3) and Hendricks. ell (1-0). L—Palmer (4-4).

	000	400	020	—6	11	0
	200	000	100	—3	10	3

Foucault (7) and Sundberg; Houghby (7) and Fisk. W— (2-0). L—Willoughby (0-1). s (1st), Cooper (1st), Rice (3d). ia 040 000 020—6 9 0 ree 000 004 000—4 10 1

Campbell (5) and Wynegar; Rodrigues (7) and Porter. W— ll (4-1). L—Rodrigues (1-1). ad 020 000 000—2 5 0 ia 000 000 03x—3 6 0

son, Laroche (8) and Fosse; (2-3) and Etchebarren, Herr- 9). L—Peterson (0-3).

ork	000	003	000	000	—3	3 1
i	000	110	001	001	—4	6 0

r (3-4) and Munson; Torres, d (6) and Haney, Healey (9), hlad (2-0). HR—Williams (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	000	000	200	—2	6	1
gh	000	400	10x	—5	10	1

en, Dal Canton (7), Moret (7) rrell; Reuss (4-2) and Sanguil- —Ruthven (3-4). HR—Easton

San Diego	200	002	000	—4	10	0
New York	000	000	002	—2	2	1

Strom (3-2) and Kendall; Seaver (4-1) and Grote. HR—Winfield (4th). Los Angeles 000 000 021— 3 6 2 Philadelphia 001 000 00x—10 14 0

Rau, Downing (5), Hough (8) and Ferguson; Lonborg, Reed (9) and Boone. W—Lonborg (4-0). L—Rau (4-1). HR—Goodson (2d), Luzinski (4th).

(First Game)

San Francisco	011	011	000	—4	10	2
Montreal	000	000	020	—2	9	0

Montefusco, Lavelle (8) and Hill; Warthen, Carrithers (1), Renko (8), Scherman (9) and Carter. W—Montefusco (4-1). L—Warthen (3-3). HR—Matthews (6th), Carter (3d).

San Francisco	000	000	000	—0	2	2
Montreal	000	20c	01x	—3	12	0

Minton, Heaverlo (7), Williams (8) and Rader; Rogers (3-3) and Foote. L—Minton (0-3).

Houston	012	031	102	—10	15	1
St. Louis	100	010	002	—5	11	1

Dierker, Forsch (8) and Johnson; Denny, Wallace (5), Proly (8), Frisella (8) and Simmons. W—Dierker (4-3). L—Denny (1-3). HR—Johnson (4th).

Cincinnati	136	042	000	—14	21	0
Chicago	000	000	020	—2	7	1

Zachry, McEnaney (9) and Plummer; Burris, Zamora (2), P. Reuschel (3), Garman (8), Sutter (9) and Swisher. W—Zachry (1-0). L—Burris (1-4). HR—Perez (2d, 3d), Foster (3d), Griffey (2d), Rose (2d), Driessen (2d), Madlock (3d).

Borg's Patience Goes Rewarded

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, May 10.—Bjorn Borg has patience, and if he waits a little while longer, he also may have all the big tennis titles.

Yesterday Borg added the World Championship Tennis crown to his long list of accomplishments. He succeeded after a miserable start, winning one game in the first set before routing Argentine Guillermo Vilas.

"I tried to come to the net in the first set and he hit too many passing shots," said the Swede. "I had to start waiting for a really bad ball before I came in.

"Guillermo started out playing really well. I said to myself that 'If he keeps playing like that I will be gone in three sets.' But he did not play as well the rest of the match." Borg didn't let him, winning, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-1, and reaping the spoils. His effort brought him a $50,000 check, a diamond-studded ring, a diamond pendant "for his lady"—"I don't have a lady," Borg said—a $1,000 wardrobe and the use of a Cadillac for a year.

Borg has shown patience since he hit the tennis scene as a 16-year-old phenom. The last two years, he also reached the WCT finals, but lost in 1974 to Australian John Newcombe and last year to American Arthur Ashe.

"It is a tough competition," said the Swede. "And it is something just to get here. But I am really happy to have won.

"Now I am surely going to try hard to win either Wimbledon or Forest Hills this year. But if I don't I will try again next year."

Borg's victory yesterday did not contain a lot of spectacular tennis, but from the second set on Borg was the steadier of the two and on the slow surface employed for WCT, steadiness is critical.

"He missed some shots in the first set," said Vilas, "and I was hoping he would keep missing them. But he didn't. He didn't miss much at all."



United Press International.

Bjorn Borg shows the crowd his $50,000 check and trophy.

The baseline duels with Vilas included one rally in which the ball went over the net 85 times. Borg won the point and it seemed to inspire him.

"I was very tired after that point but so was Guillermo," said Borg.

Asked if he was disturbed by a controversial lineman's call in the fourth set, Vilas, 23, shrugged his shoulders and said, "It did not decide the match although the ball was definitely out." Vilas was angered enough to slam a ball in the general direction of the linesman, missing him by inches.

Vilas earned $20,000 to boost his total to $94,000 for the year.

Borg is off to Hawaii to meet Ile Nastase in a WCT Challenge Cup match next Sunday and Borg said. "I have lost a lot of matches to him but I think I have a good chance."

Emerson, Durr Win

CARLSBAD, Calif., May 10 (UPI).—Roy Emerson teamed with Francoise Durr to defeat Tony Trabert and Billie Jean King, 6-4, 6-4, yesterday in the final of the $60,000 mixed doubles classic at the La Costa Racquet Club.

Emerson, 39, of Australia, and Durr, of France, split $20,000. King and Trabert, 47, the defending champions, divided $12,000.

Hayes Wins for 1st Time on Pro Golf Tour

DALLAS, May 10 (AP).—Mark Hayes, calm under the growing pressure, scrambled his way to a 2-under-par 69 yesterday in the final round for the first victory of his pro career, winning the Byron Nelson golf classic.

Hayes, 26, was the front-runner through all four rounds. He won by two strokes with a 72-hole total of 273, 11 under par on the 6,983-yard Preston Trail Country Club course.

Hayes had challenged without success on an almost weekly basis during the past three months. "It takes a lot of guts to win out here," he had said early last week. "Some of us haven't shown that we have it. There are players who are afraid to win, afraid to handle all the things that go with winning."

He demonstrated here that he was of another category.

Masters champion Ray Floyd and Don Bies each challenged Hayes. But Hayes, an Oklahoma State product, claimed the $40,000 first prize from the total purse of $ 200,000 and boosted his season's earnings to $98,561, twice as much as he'd won in any of his first three years as a touring pro.

Bies took second with a closing 68 and a 275 total. Floyd was third with 69 for 277.

Hale Irwin and Ben Crenshaw, each a two-time winner this season, took the next two positions but never got in the title chase. Irwin had a 68—278 and Crenshaw 69—279.

Jack Nicklaus had one flash of glory with an eagle 3 on the 15th hole but could do no better than a round of par 71 that put him at the head of a group at 281, eight shots back.

Lee Trevino had a 71—282. Arnold Palmer and last year's Nelson champion, Tom Watson, each shot a 72 and were tied at 288.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 50 at bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Lynn, Bost.	16	59	10	25	.424
Lefiore, Det.	14	57	15	22	.386
Chambliss, N.Y.	21	92	13	35	.380
Patek, K.C.	18	54	9	20	.370
Bostock, Minn.	18	63	9	23	.365
Horton, Det.	19	76	15	25	.347
Bonds, Calif.	17	60	12	21	.350
Staub, Det.	19	66	9	23	.348
Carty, Cleve.	22	81	15	28	.346
Bell, Cleve.	22	82	16	27	.329

RUNS—Rivers, NY, 21; North, Oak., 20; White, NY, 17; Otis, KC, 17; Bell, Cle., 16; Remy, Cal., 16; Washington, Oakland, 16; Burroughs, Texas, 16.

RUNS BATTED IN—Rudi, Oak., 37; Horton, Det., 31; Chambliss, NY, 30; Munson, NY, 29; Hendrick, Cle., 26; Rivers, NY, 26; Bochte, Cal., 26; Melton, Cal., 26.

HITS — Chambliss, NY, 35; North, Oak., 31; Munson, NY, 30; Rivers, NY, 30; Bochte, Cal., 29.

DOUBLES — Melton, Cal., 8; Rudi, Oak., 8; Evans, Bost., 7; Stanton, Cal., 7; Carew, Minn., 7; Garner, Oak., 7.

TRIPLES — Piniella, NY, 3; Lynn, Bost., 3; Rice, Bost., 3; Rivers, NY, 2; Wynegar, Minn., 2; North, Oak., 2.

HOME RUNS—Horton, Det., 6; Hendrick, Cle., 5; Burroughs, Texas, 5; Grieve, Texas, 5; Ford, Minn., 4; Bando, Oak., 4; Rudi, Oak., 4.

STOLEN BASES — North, Oak., 13; Rivers, NY, 12; Randolph, NY, 10; Remy, Cal., 9; Patek, KC, 9.

PITCHING (2 decisions) — Ellis, NY, 3-0, 1.000, 2.50; Brewer, Cal., 3-0, 1.000, 1.25; Pitzmorris, KC, 3-0, 1.000, 4.15; Slaton, Mil., 4-1, .800, 2.51; Campbell, Minn., 4-1, .800, 2.91; Roberts, Det., 3-1, .750, 2.94; Brilles, Texas, 3-1, .750, 2.38; Umbarger, Texas, 3-1, .750, 3.72.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 53; Tanana, Cal., 46; Wood, Chi., 30; Blyleven, Minn., 30; Blue, Oak., 29; G. Perry, Texas, 29.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 50 at bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Rose, Cin.	25	107	27	45	.421
Oliver, Pitts.	17	62	9	23	.371
Russell, LA	16	54	9	20	.370
Torre, NY	28	82	8	19	.365
McBride, St. L.	24	96	13	35	.365
Monday, Chi.	26	114	21	40	.351
Grote, NY	23	80	8	28	.350
Morgan, Cin.	24	83	22	29	.349
Foster, Cin.	22	93	16	32	.344
Griffey, Cin.	22	93	21	32	.344

RUNS—Monday, Chi., 21; Rose, Cin., 27; Morgan, Cin., 22; Schmidt, Phi., 21; Griffey, Cin., 21.

RUNS BATTED IN—Kingman, NY, 30; Monday, Chi., 28; Schmidt, Phi., 24; Griffey, Cin., 24; Madlock, Chi., 22; Parker, Pitts., 22.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 45; Monday, Chi., 40; Madlock, Chi., 38; Cardenal, Chi., 36; Trillo, Chi., 35; McBride, St. L., 35; Montanez, SF, 35.

DOUBLES—Madlock, Chi., 10; Zisk, Pitts, 10; Millan, NY, 9; Foli, Mont., 8; Rose, Cin., 8.

TRIPLES — Cash, Phi., 5; Parker, Pitts., 5; Turner, SD, 4; Geronimo, Cin., 3; Cabell, Houst., 3; Davis, SD, 3.

HOME RUNS — Kingman, NY, 12; Schmidt, Phi., 12; Monday, Chi., 7; Cedeno, Houst., 6; Matthews, SF, 6.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 11; Cedeno, Houst., 10; Griffey, Cin., 9; Cabell, Houst., 7; Buckner, LA, 6.

PITCHING (3 decisions) — Lonborg, Phi., 4-0, 1.000, 2.13; Matlack, NY, 3-0, 1.000, 1.77; Richard, Houst., 5-1, .833, 2.55; Seaver, NY, 4-1, .800, 2.19; Rau, LA, 4-1, .800, 3.35; Montefusco, SF, 4-1, .800, 3.02; Koosman, NY, 3-1, .750, 3.08; Candelaria, Pitts., 3-1, .750, 1.88.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, NY, 46; Montefusco, SF, 38; P. Niekro, Atl., 27; Rogers, Mont., 33; Ruthven, Atlanta, 32.

Beat Hunter in 12th Inning

A's Halt Yanks' Success in West

OAKLAND, Calif., May 10 (NYT).—A sweep of the California teams eluded the New York Yankees yesterday even though they took a 3-2 lead into the ninth inning with Catfish Hunter pitching against the Oakland A's.

Using the same style of aggressive base-running that the Yankees had been capitalizing on, the A's scored on sacrifice flies in the ninth and 12th innings for a 4-3 victory that ended New York's five-game winning streak.

Nevertheless, it was a good week and a good Western trip for the Yankees, who headed home immediately afterward to play 24 of their next 34 games at Yankee Stadium. They won seven of 10 games on their tour of four Western Division clubs.

As the ninth inning began, it seemed that the Yankees, who didn't steal any bases for a change, were about to steal the whole game. Last year, Hunter had beaten his former team four times, never allowing more than one run or an extra-base hit. But yesterday he fell behind, 2-0, giving up a run in the fourth on Billy North's single, a steal, a sacrifice fly, and another on a leadoff home run by Billy Williams in the fifth.

But the Yankees scored three runs in the sixth on a walking, rather than running, attack. Mike Torrez had pitched four perfect innings, and had been saved in the fifth by North's diving catch of a sinking liner for the third out with men on second and third.

Now Torrez walked the first three men in the sixth and Thurman Munson lined the first pitch to him into left for a two-run double.

Paul Lindblad, the left-handed reliever who was to emerge as Oakland's hero, came in to face Chris Chambliss. A passed ball let Roy White score the tie-breaking run. Lindblad then fanned Chambliss and Oscar Gamble, with Munson on third, and retired 18 men in a row until Chamblis extended his hitting streak to 19 games by leading off the 12th with a bunt single. Lindblad kept the door shut after that, too.

Meanwhile, Hunter seemed in command until the ninth when Joe Rudi walked. Matt Alexander ran for Rudi and stole second and continued to third on Munson's wild throw. Don Baylor hit a long fly to left, and it was 3-3.

It stayed that way until Sal Bando led off the 12th by drawing Hunter's third walk of the game. Larry Lintz, who had entered the game as a runner for Williams in the ninth, bunted into New York's bunt defense, with both the first and third basemen charging in, the second baseman covering first and the shortstop covering second.

Graig Nettles made the play to first, after seeing that Bando had too good a jump to be caught at second. But Bando, approaching second, noticed that no one was moving to cover third, and just kept running. He had a lead on Jim Mason, the shortstop, and Hunter reached him with the ball.

They got to third more or less together, and umpire Bill Kunkel ruled Bando had a hand on the bag before he was tagged on the body.

The Yankees argued furiously, but the decision stood. Hunter pitched to Bert Campaneris, whom he had fanned on three pitches with a runner on second and two out in the ninth, but this time Campy hit a high liner to right and Bando scored easily after the catch.

Angels 3, Indians 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Rusty Torres's two-out triple drove in two runs as the Angels scored three times in the eighth inning to post their third straight come-from-behind victory over the Cleveland Indians, a 3-2 decision. Frank Tanana allowed three hits in posting his second victory against three losses. He struck out eight and retired the last 12 batters. Ex-Angel Doug Howard doubled in the two Cleveland runs in the second inning.

Giants 4, Expos 2

Expos 8, Giants 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers pitched a two-hitter and knocked in two runs to give the Expos an 8-0 victory after San Francisco snapped a six-game losing streak by winning the opener, 4-2.

Baseball's Meek Have More Punch Nowadays

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT).—The most interesting thing about the brawls that have enlivened baseball's first month is the identity of the combatants. The Giants have gone to battle at least twice and so have the Cardinals, and in recent years these have been among the most docile clubs in the game, making trouble for nobody.

Back in the days when the Giants' home base was New York and John McGraw was their leader, the manager punched more people in a social evening at the Lambs Club than the San Francisco team does in a season. And for the last half-dozen years the Cardinals have performed with a decorum that would bring a blush of shame to the St. Louis Gashouse Gang of 40 years ago. There has been raffish deportment on the part of other habitually quiescent groups, too, like the Angels, Padres and Indians, but in one respect the combatants have been faithful to tradition: nobody has thrown a punch that would break the Mother Superior's glasses.

Most of the donneybrooks have been set off by that staple of the pitcher's repertoire, the beanball, or duster, or brushback pitch. Pitchers and batters may drink together in their spare time but during business hours they are tribal enemies in perpetual conflict.

The batter has the most difficult assignment in sports—to gauge the changing flight of a round ball traveling 85 miles an hour and hit it with a round stick. To hit it hard he takes a toehold, leans into the pitch and swings from city hall. In the pitcher's eyes these are acts of war demanding retaliation. He could remonstrate, reminding his adversary that his control is imperfect and a fast ball high and inside could seriously inconvenience a batter who was not prepared to duck. He finds, however, that a hard ball whistling under the batter's chin gets the message across effectively. The Mets' Tom Seaver delivered the message yesterday to Dave Winfield of the Padres.

"It's a battle for the strike zone," Jon Matlack of the Mets said the other day. Early Wynn, a pitcher whose built-in glower could draw blood at 60 feet 6 inches, phrased it a little differently.

"That space between the white lines," Early said, "that's my office. That's where I conduct my business. Anybody crowds me there has got to get a broken leg."

Hardly anybody ever enjoyed getting a baseball stuck in his ear, but it does seem that today's players are touchier about it than their elders were. When Uncle Wilbert Robinson, manager of the old Brooklyn Dodgers, said some big young pitcher was "fast and pleasingly wild," he meant it as a high compliment. Before he went to the big dugout in the sky, Frank Frisch used to speak with grudging respect about a pitcher who answered this description—a dark menace from Mississippi named Guy Bush.

When you walked up against Bush, Frank said, you went up knowing you were going to hit the dirt not once but twice. Against a good hitter, Bush liked to deliver the message with his first pitch and underline it with his second. After that he would throw strikes. Frisch, a .316 hitter over 19 years, accepted this as a compliment, knowing that Bush didn't give such attention to .220 hitters.

Then, as now, tempers sometimes were thin and fisticuffs ensued. Then, as now, the ballplayer who could break a soda cracker with a punch was an exception.

When Bill Dickey was catching for the Yankees, he broke the jaw of Carl Reynolds, a Washington outfielder, with a single shot. And when Billy Martin was managing Minnesota, he flattened his star pitcher in front of a saloon. However, most fights on the field are like a hair-pull in a sorority house.

One of the few baseball battles that wouldn't have been booted out of Madison Square Garden matched two teams that are now extinct, the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics. Memory suggests that it started when Washington's Buddy Myer slid hard into the Athletics' third baseman, Bill Werber. In an instant both dugouts were empty and gladiators were taking their best shots.

Frank Hayes, the Philadelphia catcher, was moving around on his toes like Sugar Ray Robinson. Still wearing his catcher's mitt, he would stiff-arm an opponent with his left, pop him with his right and move on to the next subject. Huge Cal Hubbard, who had played in the line for the Green Bay Packers, was one of the umpires and he surged through the melee knocking heads together.

Strangest sight of all was Bob Johnson, the noble Cherokee who played left field for the A's. He probably could have whipped any two players on the field, yet he stood a little removed from the fray, looking on with a dreamy smile.

Suddenly a late arrival came lurching across the diamond with an ungainly lope. It was big Joe Krakauskas, a left-handed pitcher. Fist cocked, he charged up behind Skeeter Newsome, the Athletics' little shortstop, but just as he was about to bushwhack him, a hand caught his shoulder and spun him, a fist dropped him. Krakauskas said later he thought it must be Hubbard who hit him. He scrambled up and fled for the bench without looking back.

"You weren't mad at anybody," a man said to Johnson afterward. "And yet you really creamed that Krakauskas. What made you hit him like that?"

"Because I never could hit the crumbum when he was pitching," Bob said.

White Sox' Wood Out for Season

DETROIT, May 10 (NYT).—Manager Paul Richards of the Chicago White Sox is going to have to rely on his young pitching staff. Yesterday Wilbur Wood, who annually starts at least 40 games and pitches 300 innings, was lost to the White Sox for the remainder of the season.

The left-handed knuckleball specialist, 34, fractured his left kneecap when he was struck by a line drive off the bat of Ron Leflore of the Detroit Tigers. He was taken from Tiger Stadium on a stretcher. X-rays taken at a nearby hospital showed the fracture.

Ironically, Wood pitched long enough to be credited with his fourth victory against three defeats as the White Sox won, 4-2.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	15	6	.714	—
Milwaukee	10	7	.588	3
Detroit	10	9	.526	4
Cleveland	10	12	.455	5 1/2
Baltimore	9	13	.409	6 1/2
Boston	6	14	.300	8 1/2

Western Division

Texas	15	6	.714	—
Kansas City	11	8	.579	3
Minnesota	10	10	.500	4 1/2
Oakland	12	13	.480	5
Chicago	7	11	.389	6 1/2
California	10	16	.385	7 1/2

Sunday's Results

Chicago 4, Detroit 2.
Texas 6, Boston 5.
Kansas City 7, Baltimore 4.
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 4.
California 3, Cleveland 2.
Oakland 4, New York 3.

Monday's Games

Minnesota at Kansas City, n.
Chicago at Texas, n.
California at Oakland, n.
(Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	15	7	.682	—
New York	16	10	.615	—
Pittsburgh	15	9	.625	1
St. Louis	12	14	.462	5
Chicago	11	16	.407	6 1/2
Montreal	9	15	.375	7

Western Division

Cincinnati	15	10	.600	—
Los Angeles	15	11	.577	1/2
Houston	14	14	.500	2 1/2
San Diego	13	12	.500	2 1/2
San Francisco	9	17	.346	6 1/2
Atlanta	8	18	.308	7 1/2

Sunday's Results

San Francisco 4, Montreal 2 (1st).
Montreal 8, San Francisco 0 (2d).
Pittsburgh 5, Atlanta 2.
Philadelphia 10, Los Angeles 3.
San Diego 4, New York 0.
Houston 10, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 14, Chicago 2.

Monday's Game

Los Angeles at St. Louis, n.
(Only game scheduled)



Art Buchwald

Avoiding Low Turnout

WASHINGTON—One of the things that has both political parties worried is the apathy of the American people. There is a fear that the 1976 presidential election could produce one of the lowest turnouts in recent election years.



Buchwald

My friend Rademacher has a solution to the problem.

"Why not give everybody their flu shot on Election Day?" he said. "Then they have to come out."

"How would you do it?" I asked him.

"Simple. You have two booths —one for voting and one for the flu shot. *After a person votes* he gets his shot."

"Why not give him his flu shot before he votes?"

"Because," said Rademacher, "he might get sick from the shot and not want to vote."

"But what about children, and people who aren't eligible to vote?"

"They would have to show up, too, but we'd have a third booth for them. If they can prove they're too young to vote or they're not a resident of the state, they would get their flu shot without having to pull a lever for one of the presidential candidates."

"But wouldn't getting a flu shot keep a lot of people away from the polls? There are many voters who don't like to be stuck with a needle."

"I thought about that," Rademacher said, "and I think I have the answer. Anyone who votes on Election Day and receives his or her flu shot gets a free lollipop."

"A free lollipop?"

"Sure. Most people don't mind getting inoculated if the doctor or nurse gives them a free lollipop afterward."

"I think they should get a free lollipop if they vote," I said. "With the choices this year, it's going to be much more painful to vote than it is to get a flu shot."

Rademacher said, "I hadn't thought of that. It would mean two lollipops. One for voting and one for the flu shot. That could run into a lot of money."

"What difference does it make as long as you get a large turnout for the election?" I said. "Have you made the suggestion to the Democratic and Republican parties?"

"Yes, but I got a mixed reaction on it. The Democrats want everyone to get their flu shots in October, two weeks before the election."

"Why?"

"Well, the shots were Ford's idea and if a lot of people get sick from the shots they'll blame the President. They'll say, 'I'm not going to vote for a man who gave me swine flu.'

"The Republicans," said Rademacher, "want the flu shot to be given after the election because they're also nervous about how the inoculations could affect the President. That's why I came up with Election Day as a compromise. If the people get sick, they'll already have voted so it won't affect their choice. It would be a big mistake to have swine flu decide who the next president of the United States would be."

"It's a good plan," I admitted, "and makes sense."

"The beauty of it," he said, "is that the networks could give the results of both the election and swine flu shots at the same time. ABC, CBS and NBC could go on at 8 o'clock at night and say, 'On the basis of our computers with 3 per cent of the vote in, President Ford has won in Maine by 75,000 votes. Twenty-five thousand of these voters, according to our sample precincts, now have 101-degree fever and 35,000 won't be able to go to work tomorrow.'"

"Fantastic. The audience will stay with television just to find out how the flu shots turned out," I said.

"Right," Rademacher said. "It will give the presidential election a real shot in the arm."

Sweden Takes Lead In Bridge Olympiad

MONTE CARLO, May 10 (UPI).—Sweden's contract bridge team today had firm hold on first place after four rounds of the 45-round World Olympiad.

Sweden shut out both Mexico and Panama to make it four blitzes in a row for a perfect score of 80 victory points. First-day victims had been the Philippines and Bermuda.

Switzerland was in second place with 73 points. One point behind was Britain. The United States, winner of the Bermuda bowl competition Saturday, was shut out for the second straight time by West Germany before beating Taiwan.

Tough Talk About France's Universities

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 10 (IHT).—Whatever happened to the French students? Only a few weeks ago they were marching and fighting police in Latin Quarter streets and there was hardly a headline that didn't speculate on a new "May, 1968."

According to Alice Saunier-Seité, 51, a widow with two children and the tough-talking junior minister in charge of universities, the radical students simply couldn't find support for a 1976-style revolt. A few campuses are struck and occupied, she says, but most French students are back worrying about exams.

Worry they should, says the minister, because only one out of three of France's 800,000 *university students* pass *those* exams in an average year. Two out of three French students never get their diplomas, leading to frustration, rage, occasional revolt.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 of these students," says Mrs. Saunier-Seité, "have spent an average of eight years in the university and are still in their first academic year. Those are the trouble-makers. They can't pass the exams but they like the university. It is the good life. So what do they do, they make politics."



Associated Press.

Junior minister Alice Saunier-Seité.

Surprise

Mrs. Saunier-Seité, whose coal-black Cleopatra hair and bronze skin take 10 years off her age, was the person tapped by the government to make order out of the chaos that is the French universities. So far, she has surprised everybody with her outspokenness. She plainly thinks that too many students are there for the free ride, and she tells them.

They listen to her because she is one of them. No specialist from the elitist *grandes écoles*, Mrs. Saunier-Seité is a baker's daughter from the Ardèche. Holding a doctorate in geography, she has passed her life in university teaching and administration. She is a passionate believer in reform and supported university administration reforms as dean of Brest University in 1968. Though the university has been her life, she plainly thinks it is a mess.

"There has always been a reaction to reform in the French universities. They haven't changed in eight centuries—despite May, 1968. Whenever change has been necessary in France, we've had to create new institutions for it outside the university.

"François I (king from 1515-1547) was obliged to open new institutions while he was king because he was interested in the New World and navigation and *exploration, but he couldn't get* the universities to accept that. They preferred believing that the earth was flat."

Where She Stands

This is not the kind of talk that the ordinary French *gauchiste* likes to hear, and for that reason relations between the radical student groups and Mrs. Saunier-Seité have not been good. She is referred to simply as "Alice" in most of their publications, and the cartoons in most of them are not flattering.

But she seems to believe that if the *gauchistes* don't like her, at least they know where she stands.

"These (student) demonstrations are not serious," she said at a luncheon meeting. "They are the manipulations of political minorities. But in many of the socialist countries they would emulate, the students have it much worse than they do."

One problem, according to the minister, is that the French baccalaureat is "too easy." That, coupled with an open university enfrance policy, has resulted in the doubling of French university population in 10 years, to over 800,000 today. This is approximately double the figure for Britain and West Germany, two comparable countries.

The French refuse to adopt the British or West German policies of limiting enrollment —called selection here, a highly charged word in student milieux—preferring to practice instead "selection by failure," in Mrs. Saunier-Seité's words, that is, letting great numbers in, but assuring through tough exams that only a third graduate.

But this system obviously contains the seeds of its own destruction, for it assures that 30,000 to 40,000 remain freshmen for eight years and become, according to the minister, specialists at agitation.

Her Appointment

The university problem was dropped into her lap Jan. 12 by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who had never met his former universities minister. Summoned from the tranquility of her rectorate at Reims (she was France's first woman rector) to replace a political appointee, her job was to win university acceptance of the government's first reform: getting more students into business-oriented classes.

The reform created the furor that led to the demonstrations last month: Long lines of marchers with banners and placards accusing the government of "turning the universities over to the Patronat" (business world) and announcing, "Students refuse to prepare for an economic system we reject."

Mrs. Saunier-Seité continues to believe that these are the sentiments of a mere minority, that the majority of students accept that France, for the moment, at least, is a free enterprise society and that they should be preparing for it.

The Fears

At the same time, she says there is nothing to the fears that traditional liberal arts studies would be dropped. "They have said that we would be abandoning Shakespeare, or 20th-century American novelists, or Chinese or Sanskrit in this reform," she said today. "It simply is not the case."

Despite her troubles, Mrs. Saunier-Seité's job appears assured; at least for the moment. She was one of the few government members singled out recently for special praise by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. "I am happy with my choice," he said at a recent press conference. "She speaks the language the students want to hear, the truth." He added: "I don't know why Mrs. Saunier-Seité, a professor, would want to sell out the university to the Patronat."



Asso

CHANGING PARTNERS—While actress Elizabe was dancing in Washington with Iranian Ai Ardeshir Zahedi (above), her husband, actor Burton, was at a New York ball with Susan



PEOPLE: *No Prizes for Princ At the Flower Shou*

"L. de Rosemont" didn't win a thing for his floral illustration of the Tintin comic strip this weekend in Monte Carlo. His entry in the men-only section of the 9th international flower contest doubtless appealed to his wife —Princess Grace. Few knew that Prince Rainier was hiding behind a false name. The event is sponsored by the Monaco Garden Club, which Princess Grace founded.

* * *

Lana Turner and Harriet Hilliard are both returning to films. Miss Turner will star in "Birthmark," along with Gig Young, Celeste Holm, Robert Alda and Meredith Baxter. M going back to acting time since the dea of her husband Ozzie Nelson. She's n hour film for AB "Smashup on Interst

* * *

Singer-composer I has, according to producer, signed a "far and away the ever paid any perf resort city." Stuart say how much mone ed but an informe the Associated Pres. $500,000 for three

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